Second Series Vol. LII - No. 27

Wednesday, March 22, 1961
Chaitra 1, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

(Vol. LII contains Nos. 21 - 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1961/ Chaitra, 1, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fertilizers for Tea Gardens

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*1017. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
{ **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea gardens are experiencing great difficulties in obtaining the required quantity of fertilizers;

(b) what was the shortfall in supply during 1960; and

(c) whether some improvement has since been made?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 85].

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The statement shows that ammonium sulphate which is required by the tea gardens has been supplied to the extent of 78 per cent, while ammonium sulphate nitrate has been met to the extent of 150 per cent. May I know whether Government will switch over to the right type of fertilisers for the tea industry which is our biggest foreign exchange earner?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sulphate of ammonium nitrate is also the right type of fertiliser. It is more used in the South. We try to supply whatever is available to the best of our ability.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of short supply of fertilisers in 1960 the tea crop has suffered?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In 1960-61 we could give to South India 70 per cent of their demand and so far as North-East India is concerned one hundred per cent.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the total requirement of the tea industry in North-East India was 71,000 tons in 1960 against which only 51,000 tons were supplied and a further reduction of 8½ per cent was made in 1961 requirement?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: As I said, we are in short supply—there is no doubt about it. On the whole, we have given much more priority to the tea gardens than we have given to others.

Shri Abdul Salam: May I know whether Government will agree to a proposal whereby the Association of Tea Planters could import fertilisers and meet the foreign exchange involved by exporting tea over and above the present export?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): This is a matter of policy. If that type of transaction is approved of by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Finance Ministry, there is no harm. Tea is our best earner of foreign exchange. Therefore to suggest that we shall send tea and take more fertilizers is no solution.

Shri Barman: Is the Ministry aware that whereas sulphate of ammonia is mostly consumed and given to the tea gardens, agricultural areas are not getting any fertilizers whatsoever in certain parts of the country, inspite of the best attempts of the representatives?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think that the other agricultural areas are not getting anything. If it is contended that they get less, I admit, because unfortunately the fertilisers have got to be imported. Therefore, limitations of foreign exchange do come in. But this year we are trying to meet even the demands of other agricultural areas to the tune of 90 per cent and possibly in a year or two cent per cent. Therefore, this difficulty would not arise.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a general discussion on fertilizers. This question is confined to tea. Shri Tangamani.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what percentage of the demand of the plantations from the South has been met from indigenous production and what percentage from imported stock? I would like to know what was the demand for ammonium sulphate nitrarate which is very much in demand and how much has been supplied.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of that question.

Shri P. C. Borooah: I find from the statement that during 1961-62 it is proposed to meet the realistic requirement in terms of nitrogen in full. May I know how this requirement is going to be met.

Shri S. K. Patil: This year we are importing more fertilisers. So far as the demands of the cash crops are concerned, we can give them one hundred per cent. It is good to us even for earning foreign exchange.

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy: Will Government take steps to supply fertilisers in the form of mixtures?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Sometimes State Governments do provide mixtures and sometimes some private firms undertake it.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Is tea grown in Orissa? Next question.

Soil Conservation

\+

*1018. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 899 on the 14th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the team of soil, conservation expert; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement showing the more important recommendations made by Mr. Don A. Williams and the action taken thereon is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 86]

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know what steps are being taken for coordination of soil survey activities among the various Branches of the Centre and the State Governments as recommended in the report?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We have been trying our best to coordinate the activities and I think we have achieved quite a great deal of success in this.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: It is stated in the report that soil and water programmes must be technical rather than political? May I know what the word "political" signifies?

Mr. Speaker: "Political" is anything other than "technical".

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What does the word "political" signify?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not know where the word occurs. I have not been able to spot it.

Shri Tangamani: I find that most of the recommendations—15 in number—have been forwarded to the State Governments for their views. May I know how many State Governments have sent their replies and

the nature of the action they propose to take?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

Primary Health Centres

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*1020. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Health** be **pleased** to state:

(a) what was the target fixed for opening primary health centres in the country in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved at the end of the Plan;

(c) if not, the reason for the shortfall; and

(d) how many have been opened in Madras State during the Second Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 3,000.

(b) and (c). About 2,900 centres are likely to be opened by the end of this month. Due to the shortage of personnel some of the centres are not adequately manned.

(d) 96.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the expenditure on these primary health centres is entirely borne by the Health Ministry, or a part of the expenditure is shared by the Ministry of Community Development?

Shri Karmarkar: A part of the non-recurring expenditure and a part of the recurring expenditure for the Plan period is met by the Health Minitry. The other expenses are met by the State Governments.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether advice in family planning is given in these primary health centres?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, all our medical institutions are expected to give advice in family planning. We hope to expand family planning work to all the centres during the Third Five Year Plan—in fact to all the medical institutions in the country.

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that 96 centres have been opened in Madras. May I know in how many centres we have got proper medical personnel and whether there is any shortage? Do Government propose to start at least one primary health centre in each of the community development units?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir, during the Third Five Year Plan period we hope to cover at the rate of one primary health centre for one community development centre. Regarding the earlier part of the question, in Madras of the 117 health centres, happily the number of centres without doctors is only 14.

Shri Ranga: Are they to serve only family planning purposes, or the usual purposes for which rural dispensaries are established? May I also know what is their equipment?

Shri Karmarkar: Equipment is for health and health includes family planning.

Shri Ranga: श्री कण्ठ: श्री कण्ठा चाप कण्ठा चाप कण्ठा I want information, not this Shastri business.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member did not follow the chain of questions.

Shri Ranga: I followed it—that is why I put this question.

Mr. Speaker: He said it is primarily a health centre. Incidentally provision is made for giving instructions and advice in family planning. He said he was trying to see that every centre afforded that kind of facility. If one is primary the other is secondary. The hon. Member has not perhaps followed. I have no objection if he has anything new to ask.

Shri Ranga: Let him keep the information with him.

Shri Karmarkar: I entirely agree with the Speaker.

Shri Tyagi: Health being a transferred subject, may I know if the Central Government can take over this function in their own hands or the State Governments are also shouldering some of the responsibilities of the Centre.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend speaks as though he is in the Montford Reform days. Health and Education have been largely State subjects. But the Central Government, as my hon friend should know, is the coordinating agency. We finance them we guide them, we coordinate their effort. Therefore, it is equally our thing—subject to the Constitution.

Shri Tyagi: How is it financed? It is a transferred subject. Do they finance it or not?

Shri Karmarkar: Sir, I think he has not forgotten the Constitution. In the Constitution there are three Lists: wholly Central List, then the Concurrent List and then the State List.

Mr. Speaker: Are we going to have a dissertation on this now? . . . . . . (*Interruptions*).

An Hon. Member: There is no need for the Health Minister here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He should not be here .... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Tyagi: I wanted to know whether the States are contributing anything to it or not. The question is whether the whole burden is being shouldered by the Centre or the States also share it?

Mr. Speaker: He did not put that question at all. What part of the expenditure for the primary health centre is contributed by the States and what part, by the Centre?

Shri Karmarkar: I am saying this subject to correction: between the Community Development Ministry and the Health Ministry we make lump sum grant of about Rs. 70,000 for the quarters and residences. A A part of the non recurring expenditure also comes from us and about fifty per cent of the recurring expenditure also but this is subject to correction. The States also do contribute and when a permanent health centre is established, it becomes the normal routine part of their administration.

Shri Ranga: You could have given that answer earlier; you do poetry here.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it not a fact that while there is shortage of personnel both in regard to midwives and nurses and doctors in many parts of the country, there is also a surplus in some parts? What is the Health Ministry doing in order to help the State Governments who have lack of personnel to get them from those areas where there is a surplus?

Shri Karmarkar: There is a State like West Bengal which has a surplus of doctors; there is a State like Orissa which has a deficit of doctors and so are many more States. If the State Governments are advised to take doctors from the surplus States, somehow or the other they are not always willing: uniformly they are not willing and we cannot force them.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: There is a surplus of midwives and nurses in Madras State while in the northern regions you do not get enough people. Is it not possible to have some arrangement by which those who are surplus are utilised by the others?

Shri Karmarkar: We have always encouraged making up the deficit from the surplus States. For instance, nurses from Kerala are found in every part of the country.

Shri Basumatari: What is the basis of selecting these primary health centres? May I know whether backwardness is also one of the criteria?

Mr. Speaker: What are the criteria followed or adopted in fixing up a primary health centre? Is it the

business of the hon. Minister here or of the State? The hon. Member wants to know that.

Shri Karmarkar: In so far as the primary health centres are also helped by the international organisations, the Central Government and the international organisations, come together and fix up a certain standard. For instance, a doctor that is to be there is to be an M.B.B.S.

Mr. Speaker: He asked about the location.

Shri Karmarkar: The location rests absolutely with the States; the administration is absolutely with them.

Public Health Engineering

***1021. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments are not fully utilising the facilities for short term and long term training in Public Health Engineering provided by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the further steps being taken to increase such facilities?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) While facilities for short term training courses in Public Health Engineering are not fully utilised, those for long term training are more or less completely utilised.

(b) The question of increasing the facilities was considered by the Fourth Conference of Public Health Engineers. A statement containing the recommendation of the Conference, in this respect, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 87]. The recommendations have been referred to the State Governments|authorities concerned for implementation.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that even the public health engineering conference has admitted that the response from the States is not very encouraging, is any proposal under consideration to open the Central institution to fresh medical graduates, besides the State service personnel?

Shri Karmarkar: No, Sir, This is primarily to serve the personnel of the States and therefore at present the idea is not to open these training centres except as was permissible earlier. We are trying to persuade the States more and more and the States are coming in. It may take a little time and we shall get sufficient personnel.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is any quota fixed for each State to send service personnel to these institutions?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, at the higher rung the State Governments have not yet deputed sufficient number; at the lower level, they have.

Power Projects in U.P.

\+

*1022. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of power projects in Uttar Pradesh included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether both Jamuna Hydel Project and Matatila project have been included;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(d) what steps have been taken by the Centre to overcome the power shortage in Uttar Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 88].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the Statement I find that the power shortage in UP is expected to be met substantially by the power projects to be included in the Third Plan. I want to know whether any of these projects except the Rihand

dam is likely to be completed within the Third Plan and whether they have been included in the core of the Plan?

Shri Hathi: There is no distinction so far as the core and the non-core are concerned. Some of the schemes which are continuing schemes will be completed in the Third Plan and the total generation of power would be 378 MW at the end of the Second Plan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has it been brought to the knowledge of the hon. Minister that more than 40 per cent of the power produced in the Rihand project is not being utilised because of non-availability of adequate transmission arrangements and if so whether the Centre proposes to help the State in this connection and if so, in what way?

Shri Hathi: I do not think that Rihand is generating power. There is not much difficulty because of the lack of transmission apparatus and facilities will be given for transmission of power.

Shri Raghubir Sahai: Is the hon. Minister aware that at many places in CD blocks in western U.P. where tube wells had been constructed for irrigation purposes, no electricity had been supplied? What steps are contemplated to be taken to avoid that difficulty and to supply electricty to these tube wells?

Shri Hathi: The question does not really deal with tube wells but the difficulty may be due to shortage of power or want of low transmission lines. I am not sure as I have not got the facts about these things. I shall look into the matter.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that almost all the power projects in U.P. have been delayed in construction and they have not kept up to the target date and if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri Hathi: I do not think there were many power projects. The only one that was delayed was the Matatila and that was because it was not included in the core of the Plan and the foreign exchange was not available. We have now made foreign exchange available and the work will progress.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : अब माता टीला को सेकेंड फाईव ईयर प्लान के कोर में इसलिए शामिल नहीं किया गया,क्योंकि यह एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका था और यहां पर बिजली की अधिक आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं की गई। फौरेन एक्सचेंज दूसरे कामों के लिए मिल गया लेकिन केवल इस काम के लिए वह नहीं मिल सका तो अब मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में माता टीला पूरी कैपेसिटी तक यह पावर प्रोजेक्ट बन जायगा और क्या इस के पूरी तौर से कामयाब होने की सम्भावना है ?

Shri Hathi: All the necessary foreign exchange has now been given and Rs. 80 lakhs were required and provision has been made. That project will be completed in the Third Plan period.

श्री रघनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि यमुना हाइडल की स्कीम कब तक पूर्ण होगी और उसकी इस वक्त क्या स्थिति है ?

Shri Hathi: The Yamuna Hydel scheme has two phases: the first phase and the second phase. The first phase is expected to give 56 MW of power and that will be completed in the Third Plan.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : रिहेन्ड डैम कब से बिजली देना आरम्भ कर दे गा ? इस से ज्यादा पैदा होने वाली बिजली का अधिक हिस्सा अल्मूनियम फैक्टरी को जा रहा है म जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र के लिए बिजली देने

का क्या इन्तजाम हो रहा है जब कि यह रिहैन्ड डैम उन्हीं के लिए बनाया गया था ? क्या यह सही है कि रिहैन्ड डैम की बिजली देने के पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश के जितने बिजली केन्द्र हैं उन सब का ग्रिड बना कर के एक भाव से सब को बिजली दी जायगी ?

Shri Hathi: The distribution of power within the State is a matter for the State Electricity Board. But so far as completion of the Rihand Dam is concerned, it will be completed and it will be able to supply power within the next few months.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: May I know whether any settlement has been arrived at between the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with regard to the distribution of power that will be generated by the Rihand Dam and Matatila Dam; if so, how has it been settled?

Shri Hathi: About Rihand Dam, Sir, there was a question a few days back and I replied that the matter was taken up by the Zonal Council in their last meeting and it was decided that the Chief Ministers of both the States should meet and settle the question.

Shri P. K. Deo: We understand that most of the power that would be generated by the Rihand Project would be utilised for the aluminium plant, May I know what percentage of power would be available for rural electrification and other purposes?

Shri Hathi: I think, Sir, of the 250,000 kilowats 55,000 kws or so will be absorbed by the aluminium factory and the remainder will be available for other things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the State Government of Uttar Pradesh has demanded any financial aid from the Centre for the completion of this plant; if so, what amount the Centre proposes to give to complete this plant?

Shri Hathi: The question of financial assistance to be given to power projects is not decided on the basis of individual projects. When the whole plan is considered, what the State would raise from their own resources and what aid should be given from the Centre is first decided. So sufficient care is taken to see that once a programme is fixed for the construction of projects they are to be financed properly:

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : माननीय मंत्री ने कहा है कि पचास परसेंट पावर एल्यूमिनियम प्लान्ट को दी जायगी । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बाकी पचास परसेंट में से कितनी रेलवे को दी जायगी और कितनी सर्व-साधारण को प्राप्त होगी ।

Shri Hathi: I did not mention 50 per cent. I said that 55,000 kws out of 250,000 kws will be absorbed by the aluminium plant.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : रेलवे को कितनी दे रहे हैं और सर्व-साधारण को कितनी प्राप्त होगी ।

Shri Hathi: It is rather difficult to have all the figures, at hand now but I think 25,000 kws are being supplied to the Railways.

Boeing 707 for A.I.I.

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*1023. Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 613 on the 1st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for purchasing more Boeing 707 planes for Air India International;

(b) if so, the number of planes proposed to be purchased, with price and date of delivery; and

(c) whether any foreign assistance has been obtained for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). Air India International have with the approval of Government decided to go in for two more Boeings (707), subject to foreign assistance in the form of loans being available. It is expected to finalise the details of loans etc. this month. March/April, 1962 is the likely date of delivery. The purchase of these two Boeings would cost about Rs. 800 lakhs.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has assessed the requirements for the entire Third Plan period; if so, what funds have been allotted for this purpose?

Shri Mohiuddin: For the Third Five Year Plan period, about Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 16 crores have been allotted for these requirements of Air India International.

Shri Morarka: Before deciding to purchase Boeing 707, may I know whether Government has examined the comparative merits of other similar planes; if so, what were those planes and how did they compare in price?

Shri Mohiuddin: These requirements were very critically examined. For example, Comet 4, Caravelle and others were considered and it was the opinion of the technical personnel that Boeing 707 would be the best under the circumstances.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Deputy Minister stated that these Boeings are going to be purchased through foreign loans. May we know where these foreign loans are coming from and how long it will be before these are delivered to us?

Shri Mohiuddin: These Boeings are likely to be delivered in April, 1962. The loans are being negotiated in U.S.A.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know what is the commission that Air-India International is giving to the Indian representatives in respect of the purchase of these Boeings?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not think—subject to correction—Air-India International has paid any commission. We can say that Air-India International has not paid any commission to any representative. This is a direct deal between Air-India International and the manufacturers.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The hon. Minister for Transport and Communications on a prior occasion in answer to a supplementary question of mine said that he will enquire into this matter. He gave this assurance. I want to know what has happened to that assurance.

Mr. Speaker: He says there is no commission.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: That was the information I gave, and the hon. Minister for Transport and Communications said: "I thank you for the information. I shall enquire into it".

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): After enquiry we have found out that we are dealing direct with the Corporation.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The first three Boeings were purchased for Rs. 11 crores. May I know why the last two are to be purchased at Rs. 8 crores, that is to say, on an average, Rs. 33 lakhs to Rs. 34 lakhs more than the price in the case of the first three?

Shri Mohiuddin: Price differentials are there. The order for the first set was placed about four years ago and there has been some rise in the prices since then.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Minister, in answer to my supplementary, did not give the information which I wanted. I want to know how the price of Comet 4 compare with that of Boeing 707.

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of the price of Comet 4. But the price factor was not the only important consideration in this respect.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Are Government aware of any commission being paid by the Boeing Company of U.S.A. to the Indian representatives?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of it.

Shri Ranga: Will they make enquiries about it?

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Government make enquiries about it?

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Stoppage of Booking of Jira to South India

*1024. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at Dadar Railway Station the booking for "Jira" to South India has been stopped recently with the result that the farmers as well as the Jira Merchants of Unjha have incurred heavy losses on account of the fall in price of "Jira"; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ease the situation.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the total booking of "Jira" from Dadar Station since 1957?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is no booking of Jira at Dadar; it is done from Unjha in the Rajkot Division, Saurashtra, *via*. Dadar. Enquiries reveal that all demands have been met in 1960. Representations have been received that the loading would be of the order of 25 wagons per day from April, 1961 and we have made arrangements to meet the demand.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the nature of the representations that were made?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I just now said that the representation was that there will be heavy traffic and that they would require 25 wagons per day. We are making necessary arrangements.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether Government has received any complaints from the merchants of Gujerat, especially North Gujerat, regarding stoppage of booking, and if it was not authorised by Government what action has been taken against the Station Master who refused to do the booking?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I just now said that all demands of 1960 have been met. As regards 1961, representations have been received and we are making necessary arrangements. There has been no complaint so far.

Hirakud Control Board

*1025. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Control Board of Hirakud has been abolished after the transfer of control of Hirakud Dam from the Centre to the Orissa Government;

(b) whether the Control Board has written off any amount of money since its inception; and

(c) if so the amount of money written off so far under the various heads?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. Consequent on the taking over of the Hirakud Dam Project by the Government of Orissa, the Control Board has been reconstituted by the State Government with effect from 1st April, 1960.

(b) and (c). On the recommendations of the Control Board a sum of Rs. 2,58,396·36 has been written off since its inception i.e., from 1st November, 1952. Besides this, the Control Board has also approved the write off of a sum of Rs. 17,394·27 by the Chief Engineer, Hirakud Dam Project. The amounts written off separately under various heads are not at present

available. This information is being collected and will be furnished, when received.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Secretary of this Control Board is the Chief Engineer of the Hirakud Dam Project. May I know whether all these amounts have been written off on the recommendations of the Secretary of the Control Board who is the Chief Engineer himself?

Shri Hathi: When any item comes up for being written off it is considered by the Board as a whole and it is only after the approval of the Board that these amounts were written off.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the amounts that have been written off relate only to the expenses incurred by the Chief Engineer and also the staff which was not necessary, and if so, whether this matter will be enquired into?

Shri Hathi: As I said, the total amount of Rs. 2 lakhs odd is from 1st November, 1952 to 1961. To collect all the information will take sometime, and as I have stated in the reply, we are collecting the information and as soon as it is received I shall supply the information to the House.

Shri Supakar: After the reconstitution of the Control Board, may I know whether the Board contains any representative of the Central Water and Power Commission?

Shri Hathi: In the newly constituted Board, after 1st April, 1960, there is a representative of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and also a representative of the Finance Ministry of the Government of India.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I know whether the Minister is in a position to let us know the total amount which has been spent so far towards the travelling allowance and other things. as well as the meetings of the Control Board, since its inception?

Shri Hathi: That information will have to be collected. That means, for the period from 1952 to 1961, I shall have to collect the figures and get all the TA bills checked up.

Mr. Speaker: When once there is a Board, they will have to pay. Next question.

Staff in Irwin Hospital, New Delhi

*1026. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that staff in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi is insufficient to cope with the number of patients being referred to specialists from various dispensaries connected with it;

(b) whether patients so referred to have to wait for hours to get their turn in the hospital; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to augment the medical staff in the hospital in order to avoid the long waiting by the patients?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

I would like to add that the only dispensaries connected with the Irwin Hospital are the Employees' State Insurance dispensaries, and I understand that the specialist staff sanctioned is quite satisfactory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much money has been spent on the hospital for the increase in staff and the increase in equipment during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what type of specialists are there these days, and whether the hon. Minister has received any complaints with regard to the inefficiency of the specialist staff, for example, in respect of X-ray and other things?

Shri Karmarkar: We have not received any complaints. Recently the staff has been augmented by the starting of the Maulana Azad Medical College and therefore the position has eased. There is no doubt that out-patients have to take their turn and wait till the urgent cases are examined. There is also some time-lag in the case of these routine examinations but that will continue to exist.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any proportion observed by the Ministry of Health between the number of patients and the number of doctors that are required to deal with them? I want to know if there is any rough estimate about it, and, if so, whether that proportion is being kept in view both in respect of the general outpatients and the patients who require special treatment.

Shri Karmarkar: We keep a general sort of assessment with regard to the number of doctors necessary. But as my hon. friend knows, it is not only the patients from Delhi that come to the Irwin Hospital but patients from the surrounding areas roundabout 300 miles from Delhi also come to this hospital, especially if it is a case of cancer. So, the number of patients attending is a little larger than it might be otherwise. We are trying to equip the hospital with such percentage of staff and equipment as is physically possible for us to do.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि न केवल इर्विन ग्रस्पताल में बल्कि विलिंगडन ग्रस्पताल में सफदर जंग ग्रस्पताल में तथा दिल्ली ग्रौर नई दिल्ली के जितने ग्रौर भी बड़े ग्रस्पताल हैं, उन में यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है कि वर्ष में रोगियों की संख्या क्या है ग्रौर डाक्टरों के कार्य करने के कितने घंटे हैं ग्रौर इन दोनों का ग्रनुपात लगा कर के क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी ने यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया है कि एक डाक्टर एक रोगी पर एक मिनट भी ध्यान दे पाता है या नहीं दे पाता है ?

श्री करमरकर : मैं ने ग्रभी ग्रर्ज किया है कि यह ठीक बात है कि डाक्टरों की संख्या को देखते हुए रोगियों की संख्या कुछ ग्रधिक है, भीड़ थोड़ी ग्रधिक है । लेकिन फिर भी रुकावट वाली कोई बात नहीं है । हमें यह देखना होता है कि काफी सैटिसफैक्टरी कंडिशंज वहां हैं या नहीं हैं । विलिंगडन ग्रस्पताल है, सफदर जंग ग्रस्पताल है, ग्राल इंडिया मैडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट है, इर्विन ग्रस्पताल है ग्रौर इन सभी को ग्रगर हम देखें तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि दिल्ली के जितने मरीज हैं ग्रौर बाहर से जितने मरीज दिल्ली ग्राते हैं, उन सभी के लिए यह व्यवस्था पर्याप्त तो नहीं है लेकिन फिर भी काफी समाधान कारक है ।

Shri Tangamani: May I know the number of workers who are registered under the ESI scheme who are getting treatment at the dispensaries attached to the Irwin Hospital and the industries covered there?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice about that.

Shri Tangamani: The original question itself deals with the various dispensaries attached to the Irwin Hospital, and the main answer tells us that they are able to cope with the number of patients referred from various dispensaries.

Mr. Speaker: The question refers to specialist, as I see from part (a) of the question.

Shri Tangamani: And also the dispensaries. The Minister also replied that they are providing dispensary facilities to the workers covered by the

ESI scheme. So, I wanted to know the number of workers who are covered by the scheme.

Shri Karmarkar: He might have just added one or two words more: that is to say, "What is the number of patients who have attended during such and such a period"? But what he asked was, whether the available facilities are enough to cope with the work or not. I said they are able to cope with it. So far as the ESI scheme is concerned, it is satisfactory; so far as the general public is concerned, it is not so satisfactory. But, if my hon. friend now wants to ask another question, he can table a separate question and I shall answer it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if there is any plan for enlargement of this hospital and for increase of staff and equipment in the next year or so and, if so, has the Minister got such a plan before him?

Shri Karmarkar: Recently we have agreed to augment the number of beds by 300—I forget the exact number. In any case, it is 250. For these 300 additional beds there will be additional staff.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: The hon. Minister remarked that there is a shortage of staff. Is there anybody to attend to the patients immediately while they are waiting? Sometimes, the nursing staff have to attend to such patients who have to wait for hours. Has the nursing staff been increased?

Shri Karmarkar: Who is waiting? I do not follow.

Mr. Speaker: The patients are waiting, and she wants to know whether there is any proposal to increase the nursing staff.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Yes; even the nursing staff should be increased.

Shri Karmarkar: The nursing staff, while the patients are waiting? I am not able to follow. The sooner the patients come, the quicker they can be attended to; that is, those who come first need not wait long. The patients who come one hour late may have to wait. It all depends upon the number of patients coming in the first hour. We are keeping them as comfortably as possible. We have put some newspapers and we are enlarging the waiting space. There cannot be a short shrift to that. The patients who come have to be attended to by a competent officer.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: He has not answered my question. The point is, when the patients are waiting there for hours, there must be somebody to attend to their immediate needs. Even the nursing staff sometimes is not available.

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend obviously does not know the practice. If it is an emergent case that requires immediate attention, that patient is given immediate precedence and is attended to without a moment's delay. If it is a case that can wait,—there are water-taps and other conveniences and provisions. They have enlarged the waiting space in the Irwin hospital. When I enquired, I was told that they are able to attend to about 2,500 patients a day.

This question, often arises, and as a matter of curiosity, I made my own enquiries in one of the best and competent hospitals in London. I asked them about the time that the patients there have to wait for. They were rather surprised at the question: it was surprising. They said the patients have to wait as long as they come late. Sometimes, they said, the patients have to wait for five hours. In the case of the Delhi hospital, no patient has to wait for more than half an hour or one hour or two hours as the case may be. If he comes at 7 O'clock he is immediately attended to.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय मंत्री जी दिल्ली में रहते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कष्ट कर के वे कभी इर्विन अस्पताल सरपराइज विजिट के लिए गए हैं और क्या यह जानने की कोशिश की है कि रोगियों को क्या कष्ट होते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर: काफी बार किया है और काफी बार करूंगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी किया है ?

श्री करमरकर: काफी बार किया है । जब कभी भी जाता हूं तो एनाउंस कर के नहीं जाता हूं । जब मैं अपने काम भी जाता हूं तो वह भी एक तरह से सरप्राइज़ विज़िट ही होती है । सरप्राइज़ विज़िट सैंसर करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि यह देखने के लिए कि वहां किन किन सुविधाओं की कमी है और उन को कैसे सुलभ किया जा सकता है । इस तरह के काम मेरा जो मत्रालय है वह भी हमेशा करता रहता है ।

Development of Port at Haldia

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*1027. Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haldia has been chosen as the site for the new port to be developed during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A provision of Rs. 7 crores has been included in the Third Five Year Plan for the project.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the handling capacity of this port and whether big ships also will call at this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will depend the traffic that will emanate. From the present studies it is estimated that it is expected to handle 5·2 million tons.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know by what time the railway link from Kharagpur to Haldia will be completed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The railway link is contingent upon the acceptance and execution of the port project. I believe it will be taken up simultaneously with the execution of the port project, after it has been approved.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the requirements of the railway line must come before the beginning of the work on the port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may remind hon. Members that there are two experts, who are working at present; one on the hydraulic aspect of the new project and the other on the dredging aspect to find out the draught clearance for the traffic. Apart from that, the technical staff of the Calcutta Port Commissioners have prepared a project report, which also is receiving consideration of Mr. Posthuma, the expert. After that report has been examined, this question may be asked.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that during the Third Plan, Rs. 7 crores have been allotted. May I know wherefrom the money for constructing the railway line will come, because a very small sum has been allotted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That will come from the railway allocation.

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

*1028. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been inaugurated and classes started there;

(b) what courses have been introduced in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(c) what is the capacity of the Institute; and

(d) how much expenditure has been incurred on the establishment of the Institute so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 89.]

Shri P. C. Borooah: From the statement I find that up to 31st December, 1960 a sum of Rs. 3,95,53,565 has been spent. May I know whether any foreign assistance has been received, if so, from which country and also the recurring expenditure on this institute?

Shri Karmarkar: The amount of foreign assistance is as follows: The New Zealand Government have made a grant of £1.1 million under the Colombo Plan. The Rockefeller Foundation have given a grant of 0·8 million dollars for the purchase of equipment, stores, etc. TCM has made available—not yet spent—a sum of Rs. 290 lakhs under PL 480 towards the construction of the institute's building. The Rockefeller Foundation have given grants of 30,000 and 84,000 rupees respectively for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 for payment of scholarships and stipends to students. The TCM have agreed to supply stores and equipment for the institute, worth 50,000 dollars.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What about the recurring expenditure of the Institute?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice; that is in the budgetary provision.

Shri P. C. Borooah: After the course is introduced in the institute, may I know whether instruction in important subjects like radiation medicine and nuclear treatment will be given?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, Sir.

Shri Supakar: What will be the non-recurring total capital expenditure on the institute up to the time when it is fully developed?

Shri Karmarkar: I have given the figures for the Third Plan. The budget allocation for the next year is Rs. 179·52 lakhs—revenue Rs. 67.12 lakhs and capital Rs. 112.4 lakhs. For the Third Plan, the tentative allocation is—it has not been finalised yet because the Plan has not yet been finalised—Rs. 550 lakhs for the institute. The capital expenditure will be Rs. 374·52 lakhs, a major portion of which will be spent on the construction of a 650-bedded hospital OPD and new development works. This is still tentative subject to the finalisation of the Plan.

Shri Supakar: Will it be completed by the end of the Third Plan?

Shri Karmarkar: I think so.

Shri Tyagi: Out of the Rs. 4 crores spent on the institution, may I know how much has gone towards the construction of building and how much towards equipment? What is the proportion?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice regarding the precise break-up. The total expenditure incurred on the institute since its inception is Rs. 3.95 crores. Non-recurring and recurring expenditure spread over a period of 7 years from 1953-54 up to the end of the Second Plan was originally Rs. 468.43 lakhs and Rs. 107.61 lakhs. But regarding the break-up of the Rs. 395 lakhs, as I said, I should like to have notice.

Shri Tyagi: As far as I know, the building estimates are already sanctioned. The hon. Minister can give an idea as to how much was spent on buildings?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to get full information and supply it to the hon. Member.

Calcutta-Durgapur Expressway

*1029. **Shri Subiman Ghose**: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the detailed survey of Calcutta-Durgapur expressway has been carried out;

(b) when the work is to be taken up and finished;

(c) what would be the quantum of land required for the purpose; and

(d) how much arable land would be affected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). In August 1959, the Government of India approved of a grant of about Rs. 1.53 lakhs for the detailed survey of the proposed Calcutta-Durgapur Expressway. The State Government are reported to have completed so far the survey from Calcutta upto Burdwan and propose to take up the survey of the remaining section shortly. Information regarding the total land required for the project and the arable land affected can be supplied after the detailed survey which is in progress has been fully completed.

It is proposed, in the first stage, to undertake the work on the Calcutta-Burdwan section only. It has, however, not been possible to finalise the project pertaining to this section so far due to the difficulty of finding the required funds. The matter is, however, still under consideration.

Shri Subiman Ghose: From the statement I find that the total arable land to be acquired for this project cannot be assessed before the completion of the detailed survey, but the survey from Calcutta to Burdwan has been completed. May I know whether any assessment has been made as to how much of arable land would be acquired from Calcutta to Burdwan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to information presently available in regard to the sector Calcutta to Burdwan, it is estimated that a total area of about 2250 acres is likely to be acquired and out of this about 2000 acres will be arable land. But this is only a rough estimate at present.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Since Durgapur is connected with Calcutta by rail, by G.T. road and it will be connected by navigable canal, may I know what purpose will be the served by this Express way, in view of the fact that vast tracts of arable land will be consumed by this project?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I was not aware whether there was any difference of opinion about the fact that there is extreme congestion so far as the road between Calcutta and Burdwan is concerned. Every day the traffic is increasing and there are occasional traffic jams. Therefore, it is very necessary that there should be some broader and wider road in this sector to cater to the needs of the increasing traffic.

Shri Ranga: There is a canal system which is sought to be developed by the Ministry concerned. If progress is being made in regard to that, will it not be able to relieve so much congestion, instead of having to develop the other one?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question hardly arises out of this. But I may tell him that the canal is expected to take a particular type of traffic. The speed and capacity of transport by canal is limited and naturally fast moving traffic and commodities for which fast means of transport are needed cannot be catered to by the canals.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the people who will be displaced by the acquisition of 2000 acres of arable land will be given full compensation at the rates prevalent today?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a law and also rules and regulations about acquisition of land for certain public purposes and also for the assessment and award of compensation.

Radio Isotopes for Medical purposes

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***1030. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the medical sciences in the country have so far made use of radio isotopes both for diagnosis and treatment;

(b) the nature and extent of success attained in this respect so far;

(c) whether any assessment as to the requirement of radio isotopes for medical purposes during the Third Five Year Plan has been made;

(d) if so, approximate estimate; and

(e) the extent to which such requirement is going to be met?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Radio isotopes are being used in certain hospitals in the country for research, diagnosis and treatment.

(b) Radio isotopes have proved of great utility in the diagnosis and treatment of thyroid diseases and Cancer. In the biological research field they have proved of immense success and have shown promising results in treating blood diseases like Leukemia and Polycythemia and some advanced cases of tumours of Ovary.

(c) and (d). Some assessment has been made by the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. The total cost estimated during the Third Five Year Plan is roughly Rs. 5,000 per year.

(e) The requirements will be met partly by the Atomic Energy Department, Trombay, and partly by import from abroad.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Atomic Energy Commission has given an assurance to supply all our requirements in this regard?

Shri Karmarkar: They have assured us that they will do their best. Whether they have assured us that our full requirements will be met or not, I am not sure at the moment.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Nothing has been said as to the cost of this treatment as compared with the other treatment.

Shri Karmarkar: This is a kind of treatment which was not possible at all before. So, there cannot be any comparison of cost.

Shri Supakar: May I know the value of the estimated import per year on this account?

Shri Karmarkar: It was developed only during last year when the Atomic Energy Commission made available such isotopes, which would be useful in the treatment of thyroid diseases. There were other things like Cobalt 60 and all that. For them also we are allowing imports. It is only now that we can make a fairly firm estimate. As I said, for the isotopes the expenditure may be in the range of Rs. 5,000 per year; may be, it is an under-estimate.

Power Sub-Committee of Southern Zonal Council

*1031. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Zonal Council has set up a 'Power Sub-Committee' to go into the question of the potentialities of Power generation, Zonal Grid etc;

(b) if so, what are the subjects that have been referred to them for examination and report;

(c) whether the Committee has submitted any report to the Zonal Council;

(d) what are the proposals made by the Committee; and

(e) what action has been taken on these recommendations?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has been set up to advise the appropriate regional authorities on problems of co-ordinated development of power resources in the States of Kerala, Madras and Andhra Pradesh of the Southern Zone, and in Mysore.

(c) The minutes of the meetings of the Technical Committee were submitted to the Zonal Council.

(d) The proposals relate to the establishment of the Southern Zonal Power Grid.

(e) Preliminary works on inter-State links and necessary technical studies on Zonal Grid have been taken up.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether Mysore is a participant in this Committee?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Mysore is also a member, as I mentioned.

Shri Rami Reddy: When are the proposals likely to be finalized?

Shri Hathi: The proposals have already been finalized and submitted to the Zonal Council.

Radar Instrument at Dum Dum Airport

***1032. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Radar instrument for installation at Dum Dum airport, Calcutta is lying uncared for at the Dum Dum airport for the last many months and has rusted; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir. The radar equipment, which is to be installed at Dum Dum, has been kept properly stored and is not likely to deteriorate.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Assar: May I know whether it is a fact that up till now no radar equipment has been installed in Dum Dum? If so, may I know the reason for the delay?

Shri Mohiuddin: At the present moment, there is a radar equipment operating at Dum Dum airport. The new radar was obtained in order to have some better equipment, and it is expected that this will be installed in due course.

Shri Assar: May I know the reason for the delay in the installation?

Shri Mohiuddin: The reason is that this is a special equipment and it requires special specifications of electric equipment and special type of cables. It was found that the equipments, specially the cables which are required for the purpose, are not locally available and have to be imported. That was one main difficulty.

Shri Assar: May I know the total cost of that instrument?

Shri Mohiuddin: The cost is about Rs. six lakhs, I think. But I am not sure.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the old instrument will be utilized when this new one is installed at Dum Dum?

Shri Mohiuddin: If this is installed at Dum Dum, the other one will still operate for particular purposes. If necessary, it will be shifted to another airport.

Relief Work in Congo

***1033. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what contribution India has made so far towards World Health Organisation's relief work in Congo; and

(b) the nature and details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not made any direct contribution to the World Health Organisation's relief work in Congo, but a medical team consisting of two doctors and one nurse was sent to Congo on 20th August, 1960, for a period of six months, under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society. This medical team returned to New Delhi on 13th February, 1961. The Government of India paid a grant of Rs. 33,203.50 to the Red Cross Society towards the actual expendi-

ture incurred on sending the medical team. The Society has also made a contribution of Rs. 5,000 to the Congolese Red Cross Society for purchasing relief supplies.

Shri Karmarkar: I am answering this question because this relates to the aid received through the World Health Organisation.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: In view of the fact that there is a conflict of legal opinion as to which is the legally constituted Government of Congo, may I know whether the Government of India have put forward any suggestion to the W.H.O. as to which is the Government with which we have to deal in carrying out relief work?

Shri Karmarkar: I shall be grateful if she addresses that question to the Prime Minister.

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Why?

Shri Karmarkar: She is asking about the legally constituted Government, which is beyond my purview. Therefore, I am unable to answer that question.

Delhi Milk Scheme

***1034. Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any training is imparted to the Managers and Assistant Managers working in the milk depots of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme before their appointment; and

(b) if so, the nature and period of such training?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Candidates selected for the posts of Depot Managers/Depot Assistants are, in the first instance, given training for one or two days at the Central Dairy, where the methods of sale, maintenance of various records, dealings with the public etc., are explained to them. Thereafter they are posted as understudies to experienced Depot Managers for a period of two to three days at existing milk depots so that they get practical training by actual working.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मैनेजर्स के अलावा जितने लोग डिपो पर काम करते हैं और जिन से लोगों का काम रहता है उनको भी कोई ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है कि लोगों के साथ किस तरह से बिज़नेस को चलावें ?

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا مینیجرس کے علاوہ جتنے لوگ ڈپو پر کام کرتے ہیں اور جن سے لوگوں کا کام رہتا ہے - ان کو بھی کوئی ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے کہ لوگوں کے ساتھ کس طرح سے بزنس کو چلاویں -

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : डिपो में ी आदमी काम करते हैं, एक डिपो मैनेजर और एक उसका असिस्टेंट। ये दोनों ट्रेंड होते हैं। इन के अलावा एक वाचमैन पार्ट टाइम काम करता है जिसको इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इनको यह ट्रेनिंग मुलाजिमत में लेने से पहले दी जाती है या मुलाजिमत के दौरान में दी जाती है ? और अगर दी जाती है तो कितनी मुद्दत के लिए दी जाती है ?

[میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کہ ان کو یہ ٹریننگ ملازمت میں لینے سے پہلے دی جاتی ہے یا ملازمت کے دوران میں دی جاتی ہے اور اگر دی جاتی ہے تو کتنی مدت کے لئے دی جاتی ہے]

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : उनको लेने पर दो दिन तो डेरी में ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है और तीन दिन वह अंडर-

ट्राइल रहते हैं यानी जो आदमी पहले से काम कर रहे होते हैं उन के साथ रह कर काम करते हैं।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : कुछ पोलीटिकल सफरर इस स्कीम में काम कर के अपनी रोजी कमाना चाहते थे। सरकार ने उनको अब तक कोई काम इस में नहीं दिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसकी क्या वजह है।

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : वह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है, हम अभी उस पर आखिरी फैसला नहीं कर पाए हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश की सड़कें

*१०३५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा **करेंगे कि** :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितनी तहसीलें ऐसी हैं जिन के मुख्य कार्यालयों तक अभी तक मोटर सड़कें नहीं बनीं हैं और वे तहसीलें किन-किन जिलों में हैं ?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना-काल के अन्त तक यह लक्ष्य पूरा होना था, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) आठ, इन के नाम इस प्रकार हैं :

(१) महासू, ज़िले मे चोपाल तहसील

(२) किन्नौर ज़िले में चीनी, नीचर और पू तहसील

(३) मंडी ज़िले में चचिओट तहसील

(४) चम्बा ज़िले में भरमौर, चूड़ा (तीसा) और पंगी (किल्लर) तहसील।

(ख) और (ग) : जी नहीं, चम्बा ज़िले की सिर्फ़ चूड़ा तहसील के हेडक्वार्टर को मोटर सड़क से मिलाने का सुझाव था। इस सड़क पर काम लगभग पूरा हो रहा है।

श्री पद्म देव : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतला सकेंगे कि रोहू और चौपाल की मोटेरेबिल रोड के लिए जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में योजना थी वह क्यों अभी तक मुक्कम्मिल नहीं हो सकी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं इस के बारे में उत्तर दे चुका हूं, वह गालिबन सैकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान में नहीं है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गांवों में बिजली लगाना

*१०१६ { **श्री भक्त दर्शन** :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री** ६ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८१० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिये योजना आयोग और संबंधित केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक समिति नियुक्त की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नियुक्त की गई समिति के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) उस समिति ने अपने कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति की है ; और

(घ) उसका कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (घ). कोई औपचारिक समिति नियुक्त नहीं की गई है । किन्तु तीसरी योजना के सम्पूर्ण वास्तविक निर्धारण के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक बिजली ले जाने के प्रश्न की व्यावहारिकता पर २३ फरवरी, १९६१ को अन्तर्मंत्रालय की बैठक में विचार-विमर्श किया गया था । यह बैठक सिंचाई तथा बिजली मंत्रालय ने बुलाई थी और इस में इस मंत्रालय योजना आयोग और अन्य संबंधित मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था । मामला अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Mechanised Farms

*1036. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:
Shri Chandak:
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has been taken towards the establishment of 10 mechanised farms in the country with foreign assistance;

(b) the details of the proposals with the Government; and

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh State Government has moved the Government of India urging that at least one such farm be set up in Madhya Pradesh also?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Committee on Large-sized Mechanised Farms appointed by the Government of India for suggesting suitable sites for setting up more mechanised farms in the country has recently submitted its report. The Committee has recommended that one more mechanised farm having an area of about 30,000 acres should be set up in Rajasthan.

Copies of the report of the Committee have been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Yes. Three sites had been suggested. Two of them were subsequently withdrawn by the State Government. The third site suggested by the State Government has not been considered suitable by the Committee.

Purchase of Craft for Ferry Service Across the Brahmaputra

*1037. **Shri Amjad Ali:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1357 on the 10th September, 1959 regarding the purchase of craft for ferry service across the Brahmaputra and state:

(a) when did the two ferry crafts "Manas" and "Pancharatna" reach Goalpara Ghat;

(b) what use has been made of these ferry crafts till now; and

(c) when they are being put into operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) On the 11th September, 1960.

(b) Due to non-availability of the requisite crews it has not been possible to operate the ferry craft so far.

(c) The arrangement of crew has been made since and the crafts will be operated from the 1st April, 1961.

Commodity Committee for Development of Spices

*1038. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No.

896 on the 14th December, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a Commodity Committee for the development of spices?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): A Central Commodity Committee for Spices and Cashewnut is proposed to be set up under a Resolution of the Government of India. The draft resolution has been referred to the State Governments, Central Ministries and Departments concerned for eliciting their views.

Shortage of Cables and Tele-Communication Apparatus

***1039. Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's special problems relating to shortage of cables and telecommunication apparatus were discussed at the second plenary session of the International Telephone and Telegraph Consultative Committee held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, what ways and means, if any, were explored to solve the problem?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Passenger Traffic Congestion on Railways

***1040.** { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi: }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a severe Passenger traffic congestion on Railways at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras;

(b) whether any scheme has been chalked out to solve this problem; and

(c) if so, its broad features?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Yes, during the peak periods. Extension of electrification to cover the suburban sections in Calcutta area is under various stages of implementation. Efforts are also being made to increase the frequency of train services as well as their load during the peak periods to the extent possible within the available resources.

Kurnool-Gooty National Highway No. 7

***1041. Shri Rami Reddy**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for widening the B.T. surface in miles 32/0 to 60/0 of Kurnool Gooty National Highway No. 7 is under consideration of Government;

(b) what is the cost of the scheme;

(c) when is the scheme likely to be approved and sanctioned;

(d) when is the execution of the work proposed to be started; and

(e) when is it proposed to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). An estimate for widening the B.T. surface in miles32/0 to 60/0 of Kurnool-Gooty section of National Highway No. 7 was sanctioned for Rs. 3,91,000/- on 5th December 1960.

(d) The execution of the work is expected to be started shortly.

(e) By the end of March, 1963.

Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi

***1042. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pressure of indoor patients and maternity cases is far greater than

the number of beds available in Lady Hardinge Medical College & Hospital, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to cope up with the need of patients?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of beds has been increased from 402 in 1958 to 505 at the end of 1960. A domiciliary maternity unit has been started which conducts delivery at patients' residences. 212 deliveries were conducted by this during 1960.

Agricultural Implements from West Germany

*1043. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Germany has offered to supply improved agricultural implements in order to assist in India's Package Programme;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) on what terms?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Medical Colleges in Maharashtra

2056. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of grants given by the Rockefeller Foundation to the various Medical Colleges in Maharastra State during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far; and

(b) the projects for which the grants were given?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). No grant was made by the Rockefeller Foundation to any Medical College in Maharashtra State during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. The following assistance was provided for the Seth G.S. Medical College and associated K.E.M. Hospital during the above years:

1959-60

One fellowship in anatomy to Dr. K. D. Desai. One Travel grant in the field dermatology, mycology and pathology to Dr. S. C. Desai.

1960-61

One fellowship in Surgery to Dr. T. P. Kulkarni. One travel grant in the field of Medical Education to Dr. S. V. Joglekar.

Family Planning in Maharashtra

2057. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state whether the amount allotted to Maharashtra Government for family planning programme for 1960-61 so far has been fully utilised?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs. 4,73,786 was spent by the Government of Maharashtra upto December, 1960, for family planning programme out of an allocation of Rs. 6,38,000. The balance is expected to be utilised by the end of the year 1960-61.

Departmental Catering Staff on Railways

2058. **Shri Kumbhar**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees gradewise in departmental Tea-stalls, Refreshment Rooms, Restaurants and Dining cars of various Indian Railways as on the 1st January, 1961; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste employees grade-wise among them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 90].

Arkonam-Erode Railway Line

2059. Shri Nanjappan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in doubling of Railway lines between Arkonam and Erode (Southern Railway); and

(b) when the work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Doubling of 40 miles has been completed and opened to traffic upto end of February 1961. Further 12 miles of doubled track is expected to be opened to traffic by 31-3-1961 to be followed by another 10 miles by June 1961.

Doubling of another 35 miles and 50 miles on the Arkonam-Erode section has been programmed during 1960-61 and 1961-62 respectively.

Extra Deptt. Branch Post Offices and Savings Bank Facilities in Assam

2060. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of extra departmental branch Post Offices converted into sub-post offices during the Second Five Year Plan period in Assam State, District-wise; and

(b) the number of post offices in which Savings Bank facilities have been provided so far in the State?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 91].

(b) 397.

National Highway No. 9

2061. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to widen Miles 20/0 to 37|0 of Hyderabad-Vijayawada road (National Highway No. 9);

(b) what is the cost of the scheme; and

(c) whether technical approval has been accorded;

(d) whether any phased programme has been drawn up for the execution of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No sir; due to limitation of funds during the Third Plan, the work of widening National Highways has to be given low priority.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

P. and T. Buildings

2062. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned so far during the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of new post office buildings in all the States; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned for the Madras State and the number of buildings constructed so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Rs. 478 lakhs.

(b) (i) Rs. 26·5 lakhs.

(ii) 8 completed; 13 in progress.

Electrification of Barpali and Patna-Garh Towns (Orissa)

2063. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were proposals to electrify industrial town Barpali in Sambalpur District and Sub-Divisional Headquarter Patnagarh town in Bolangir District in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether the Members of Parliament from Orissa proposed in 1958 in the informal consultative committee of the Irrigation and Power Ministries of Orissa and Central Government for electrification of these two towns during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the nature of steps being taken in this regard; and

(d) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Railway Protection Force on N. Railway

2064. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Protection Force of the Northern Railway as on the 1st March, 1961 in each Division separately;

(b) the number among them belonging to Scheduled Castes in each Division; and

(c) the total expenditure involved in maintaining the above Protection Force in each Division during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 92.]

Silting of Bhakra Reservoir

2065. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1128 on the 1st December, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made in the finalisation and notification of a Joint Board comprising the representatives of the Himachal Pradesh Administration and Punjab Government to check the silting of the Bhakra reservoir?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1128 given on 1st December, 1960, the Inter-State (Punjab Himachal Pradesh) Soil Conservation Co-ordination Board has already been set up and re-constituted. A meeting of the re-constituted Board was held at Simla on 13-3-1961 and some important decisions taken. Necessary steps to notify the constitution of the Board are afoot.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

2066. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture be** pleased to state:

(a) whether any buffer stock of food-grains has been built in India this year;

(b) what is the quantity of food-grains so stocked; and

(c) where they are located?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The stocks of foodgrains with the Central Government which on 1st January 1960 amounted to 7.93 lakh metric tons increased to 21.53 lakh metric tons on 5th March 1961. Besides, the State Governments also held a stock of about 8 lakh metric tons on 5th March 1961.

The stocks of foodgrains with the Central Government are stored at suitable centres throughout the country.

Minor Irrigation Works in Himachal Pradesh

2067. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture be** pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on minor irrigation works in Himachal Pradesh during 1960-61;

(b) the total amount budgeted and sanctioned for the same purpose and during the same period; and

(c) the location of works done and their progress Division-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Cancer Hospitals

2068. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Pandit J. P. Jyotishi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the disease of cancer is increasing in the country;

(b) the number of hospitals and beds, State-wise; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for establishing a hospital in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) As no All India survey has been carried out to assess the incidence of Cancer, it is not possible to say whether its incidence has increased.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the available information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 93]. The Government of India have given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Government of Rajasthan for the establishment of a 25 bedded cancer ward in the Sawai Man Singh Hospital at Jaipur.

Raid on Railway Station on Jhansi-Kanpur Line

2069. **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ayyakannu:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether some desperades raided a wayside Railway Station on the Jhansi-Kanpur line and also the staff quarter on the night of the new year's day;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for the security of life of the staff, their properties and also the Government properties at such stations.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the early hours of 1-1-1961, 5-6 dacoits armed with lethal weapons including a country-made pistol, raided Parauna Railway station on the Kanpur-Jhansi section of the C/Rly. At the point of their arms, they looted Railway cash amounting to Rs. 20 from the ticket tube and also relieved the station staff of their belongings, such as wrist watch, blanket, coat and cash on their persons. Thereafter, they bolted the booking office from outside and proceeded to the solitary family quarter of the clerk incharge. There they scaled over the compound wall and broke open the inner door. Rs. 100 in cash kept in a box and other petty articles were taken away. The mother of the clerk remonstrated, whereupon she got slightly injured on her lip. The police have registered a case and are investigating.

(c) Surprise patrolling of the affected areas is done by the State police who have also formed village defence societies at several places to put up resistance against criminals.

Roads in Punjab

2070. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1822 on the 14th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the nature of progress made so far in completion of the following roads being constructed under Central Road Fund Scheme—

(i) Narnaul-Nizampur,

(ii) Rewari-Mohindergarh, and

(iii) Loharu-Dadri; and

(b) when these are likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Earth work has almost been completed on all the three roads. Work on construction of bridges and culverts and also collection of materials for the crust is in progress.

(b) The first two projects are likely to be completed by 31st December 1962 and the third one by the end of 1961.

Simla-Kalka Highway

2071. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state what steps are being taken to check landslides on the highway linking Simla and Kalka?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The landslides on the Simla-Kalka Highway generally occur due to (i) the obstruction in drainage on the hill above the road and (ii) the erosion caused by deforestation and uncontrolled grazing. Steps are taken to keep watch and to remove the obstructions in drainage as soon as possible. The Forest Department take action to prevent deforestation and to grow grass and shrubs to stabilise the hill-sides.

National Nutrition Advisory Committee

2072. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1803 on the 14th December, 1960 and state the nature of Government's decisions on the recommendations made by the National Nutrition Advisory Committee?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The main recommendations of the National Nutrition Advisory Committee are being further processed by the following 3 Working Groups which have been constituted:

(1) Working Group on Production and Utilisation;

(2) Working Group on Training, Education and Extension Services in nutrition; and

(3) Working Group on Nutrition programmes and implementation of a National Nutrition policy.

It is expected that the reports of these Working Groups will be available by the end of March, 1961. These reports will be further discussed at a meeting of the National Nutrition Advisory Committee thereafter. The Government will examine the recommendations in due course.

Disruption of Delhi-Bhatinda Line

2073. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the traffic on Delhi-Bhantinda line was disrupted during 1960 monsoon; and

(b) if so, for how many days it remained so?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Through train services between Delhi and Bhatinda were suspended from 26-8-1960 to 23-9-1960. The duration of dislocation of traffic on different sections of this line are as under:

(i) *Narinderpura-Budhlada Section.*

from 26-8-1960 to 18-9-1960.

(ii) *Budhlada-Bareta Section*

from 30-8-1960 to 14-9-1960.

(iii) *Bareta-Jakhal Section*

from 28-8-1960 to 14-9-1960.

(iv) *Delhi-Jind Section*

from 26-8-1960 to 23-9-1960.

Over-payments to Railway Contractors

2074. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 683 on the 23rd August, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in regard to the investigations into over-payments made to contractors engaged on the doubling of the Godhra-Ratlam Section of the Western Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Departmental action is in progress in one case for which S.P.E.'s report had been received. In the other case, the S.P.E. have completed their investigation and are expected to submit their report shortly.

Fishing Industry

2075. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government propose to take to organise the fishing industry on a co-operative basis during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the amount to be spent for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Organisation of Fisheries Co-operatives is a responsibility of the State Governments who have done considerable work already in this field. A sum of Rs. 135 lakhs has been included in the Third Five Year Plans of the State Governments for schemes relating to Fisheries Co-operatives.

भूमि का कटाव

२०७६. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में भाखड़ा बांध के निकटवर्ती किस-किस क्षेत्र में वर्ष १९६०–६१ में मिट्टी के कटाव के रोकने संबंधी कार्य किया गया और इस कार्य पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भूमि कटाव की गति इतनी तीव्र है कि भाखड़ा बान्ध की ३० वर्ष से अधिक मियाद नहीं हो सकती और यदि हां, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कर रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में भाखड़ा बान्ध के निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र जहां अब तक १९६०–६१ में मिट्टी के कटाव के रोकने सम्बन्धी कार्य किया गया और उस पर जो खर्चा हुआ, निम्न प्रकार है :—

क्रम संख्या	स्थान	अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र (एकड़ों में)	खर्च की गई रकम (रुपये लाखों में)
१.	मग खड उप-जलगृह में पानोल, बिलासपुर फारेस्ट डिविजन	१,२८७	१.४७
२.	सोलन फारेस्ट डिवीजन में गम्भर खंड प्रदर्शन प्लाट।	४४३	०.८७
३.	नोगली खड के ऊपर की ओर रामपुर प्रदर्शन प्लाट से अपर और लोअर बुशहर। फारेस्ट डिवीजन में सतुलुज नदी के बाएँ किनारे पर बरोनी खड तक ।	३५७	०.८५
४.	बिलासपुर फारेस्ट डिवीजन में श्री नैना देवी प्रदर्शन प्लाट ।	२,२१०	१.९४

(ख) विश्वासजनक दित्ते की अनुपस्थिति में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि बांध कब तक रह सकेगा परन्तु यदि बांध के जलगृह में वर्तमान ढंग से मिटटी का कटाव जारी रहा तो यह इतने समय तक न रह सकेगा जितने तक अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

भाखड़ा नंगल जलगृह का कुल क्षेत्र २२,००० वर्ग मील है, जिस में से लगभग २,००० वर्गमील स्पिती में, ११२४ वर्ग मील पंजाब में और ४३२० वर्ग मील हिमाचल प्रदेश में, बाकी तिब्बत में है। जलगृह का क्षेत्र जो पजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश में है उसकी सुरक्षा का कार्य केंद्रीय और राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन है और दोनों राज्यों में मिटटी के कटाव को रोकने के लिये अब तक भूमि संरक्षण के निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(१) दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ३१.१७ लाख रुपये की कुल रकम इन दोनों राज्यों को भूमि संरक्षण उपायों (जिन में प्रदर्शन भी शामिल है) के लिये दिये गये। हिमाचल प्रदेश में ८५२५ एकड़ भूमि पर कार्य करने के लिये १३ लाख रुपये और पंजाब में १४६५० एकड़ भूमि पर काम करने के लिये १८.१७ लाख रुपये का अलाटमेंट था। दिसम्बर १९६० तक दोनों राज्यों से जो रिपोर्ट मिली है इन टारगेट (targets) के मुकाबले में हिमाचल प्रदेश में ८१०१ एकड़ और पंजाब में १५,३२० एकड़ की सिद्धि हुई ।

(२) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये १५४.०८ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई । इस में भूमि सर्वेक्षण, पर्दशन और खेती-बाड़ी की भूमि पर रसने वाले तालाबों का निर्माण और भूमि संरक्षण उपाय भी शामिल हैं । इन सब का अभिप्राय भाखड़ा बान्ध के जलगृह क्षेत्र को लाभ पहुंचाना है ।

(३) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के जलगृह के संबंध में अब तक भूमि संरक्षण के काम में जो नाकाफी कदम उठाये गये हैं उनका ख्याल करते हुए भारत सरकार ने तीसरी योजना में भूमि संरक्षण के लिये एक केन्द्रीय पुरस्कृत उपाय के तौर पर देश की मुख्य नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं (जिन में भाखड़ा नंगल भी शामिल है) ११ करोड़ रुपये का एक विशेष उपबन्ध किया है। इस रकम में से हिमाचल प्रदेश का हिस्सा १२८ लाख और पंजाब का १५२ लाख रुपये है। यह रकमें भाखड़ा नंगल और ब्यास परियोजनाओं के जलगृह क्षेत्रों में ही खर्च होनी हैं ।

(४) पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकारों ने भाखड़ा जलगृह में इन उपायों को ठीक ढंग से और शीघ्र लागू करने के लिए हिमाचल प्रदेश के लेफिटनेन्ट गवर्नर की अध्यक्षता में एक अन्तर्राज्य (पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश) भूमि संरक्षण समन्वय बोर्ड की स्थापाना की है। सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय भी ऊपर लिखे पैरा ३ में लिखित ११ करोड़ रुपये के विशेष अलाटमेंट को उचित ढंग से खर्च करने के लिए अपने मंत्रालय में एक तकनीकी सैल (cell) बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ।

(५) पंजाब और हिमाचल प्रदेश की भी अपने भूमि संरक्षण कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए विशेष संगठनों की स्थापना कर रही है ।

सन्घोल (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में सिंचाई की सुविधायें

२०७७. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के मण्डी जिले की तहसील सरकाघाट में सन्घोल एक उपजाऊ विस्तृत क्षेत्र बिना पानी के पड़ा है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस क्षेत्र की जनता ने अनेक बार सिंचाई की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये अभ्यावेदन भेजे हैं और सरकार को योगदान का विश्वास दिलाया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) मन्डी जिले के सन्घोल क्षेत्र में ज़रखेज़ ज़मीन है परन्तु यह जल-स्तर से ८०० फुट से अधिक ऊंचाई पर है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में सिंचाई का जल मुहैया करने के लिये जो अन्वेषण किये गये हैं उन से पता लगा है कि नीचे नदी से खेतों तक जल उठाने में बड़ा खर्चा होगा। इसलिये सिंचाई परियोजनाओं पर अमल करना लाभदायक नहीं होगा ।

Over-Bridge at Manmad Station

2078. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the over-bridge at Manmad railway station has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The construction of a road over-bridge at Manmad is in progress at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,58,351, out of which the Railway's share is Rs. 5,11,735 and that of Road Authority Rs. 2,46,616. The Railway's portion of the work i.e. the bridge proper, is expected to be completed by 31-3-1961. The work on road-approaches has been taken up by the State Government but it is too early to indicate when they would be able to complete the same.

Remodelling of Manmad Railway Station

2079. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to remodel the Manmad Railway Station during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal will materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Due to paucity of funds and on consideration of the proposals for electrification of Igatpuri-Bhusawal section in the Third Five Year Plan, the complete remodelling of Manmad Yard is not being planned at present.

However, the works of extending Down passenger platform and providing flush type latrines in the waiting hall have been completed. The works of providing covered tranship shed for parcel traffic, II class waiting room, now booking office on the down side with circulating area, extension of the foot over-bridge to connect the new booking office and extension of Up platform are in progress.

Shortage of Staff in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

2080. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of staff in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to recruit more staff?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). So far as medical and ancillary staff are concerned, Willingdon Hospital is adequately staffed.

However, a few of the sanctioned posts are vacant and necessary action to fill the posts in question through the U.P.S.C./Employment Exchange is being taken. Due to the ban on recruitment, additional posts in the administrative and ministerial categories are not being sanctioned.

Bombay-Delhi Highway

2081. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay-Delhi Highway has not been completed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that metal used in the road is very thin and at many places the road has been washed away by the rains?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Bombay is connected with Delhi by National Highway No. 8 *via* Baroda. Ahmedabad, Jaipur and also by National Highway No. 3 (from Bombay to Agra *via* Indore-Gwalior) and National Highway No. 2 (from Agra to Delhi *via* Mathura). Both these routes are black-topped and bridged except at a few places on National Highway No. 8 where at present existing causeways and submersible bridges are being replaced by high level bridges. The work of construction of a direct link on National Highway 8 between Ghodbander and Manor in Maharashtra State has been postponed to the Third Five-Year Plan due to paucity of funds. The postponement for this construction does not effect the present traffic, as another road already exists between Bombay and Manor *via* Thana, Bhiwandi and Vada, which is fully bridged and black-topped.

(c) No, Sir. The amount of metal used for the construction of new sections of the roads and for improvements to the existing sections is in accordance with the normal standards. The length from Nadiad to Navsari in Gujarat State on National Highway No. 8 was damaged due to abnormal rains and floods during 1959. Most of the damage has been repaired.

R.M.S. Headquarters, Silchar

2082. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1401 on the 6th December, 1960 and state the nature of decision taken regarding shifting of R.M.S. headquarters from Silchar to Gauhati?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): It has been decided to maintain the *status quo*.

Beds for T.B. Patients in Hospitals

2083. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bed in proportion to population for T.B. in India is one bed for 14,000, whereas in U.P. proportion of one bed is for 42,000 population; and

(b) if so, reasons for this disparity?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, the information is nearly correct.

(b) Health is a State subject, and it is for the State Government to establish more T.B. beds.

Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi

2084. { **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Ayyakannu:
Shri P. C. Borooah: }

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi, is facing closure threat on account of Governments's decision to wind up Ministry of Rehabilitation from which the hospital used to get an annual grant of one lakh rupees;

(b) whether Ministry of Health has refused to render such a grant to the Hospital; and

(c) how Government propose to help this institution to tide over the financial difficulties?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government is not aware of any such contingency. The hospital has been receiving a grant of Rs. 1 lakh from the Ministry of Rehabilitation every year. It is, however, true that this hospital, like several other hospitals, will not be receiving any grant from the Ministry of Rehabilitation, as the scheme for financial assistance to educational, medical and cultural institutions lapses at the end of the Second Plan period and no assistance will be given under it to any institution after that date.

The Ganga Ram Hospital has also been getting grants-in-aid from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. In the year 1959-60 a grant of Rs. 10,000 was given by the Corporation. The request for the payment of a grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 65,000 for the current year is under consideration of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(b) No such request has so far been received from the authorities of the Ganga Ram Hospital, New Delhi. The Central Health Ministry has, paid a grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Hospital during the current financial year.

(c) The question will be examined when a request is received by the Government of India. The Delhi Administration are formulating certain rules and principles for giving grants to voluntary institutions in Delhi.

Residential Buildings in Hirakud Project Canal Area

2085. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme for the proper utilisation of many permanent residential buildings constructed in the canal areas of the Hirakud Project;

(b) whether Government propose to hand over those buildings to Revenue Department for proper utilisation; and

(c) whether those buildings are now being used for non-essential purposes?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The permanent residential buildings constructed in the canal areas of the Hirakud Dam Project are primarily required for the operation and maintenance of those canal areas. These buildings are being utilised by the operation and maintenance staff. The operation and maintenance of the canal areas is under the charge of the Chief Engineer, Hirakud as well as the Deputy Commissioner, Hirakud Development, who functions under the State Revenue Department. The State Agriculture Department is also associated with the development of irrigation in the Hirakud area. The buildings are being utilised by these departments.

Sugar Recovery in Bihar, U.P. and Punjab

2086. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate any suitable scheme to increase sugar recovery in Bihar, U.P. and Punjab;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drawn up recently;

(c) whether it is a fact that some years back Australia had very low recovery and now her recovery of sugar has gone up; and

(d) if so, measures adopted by her and how far they can be applicable to India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Since recovery of sugar dtpends mainly upon the quality of sugarcane, various schemes of development and intesification of sugarcane cultivation have been in operation in these States under the First and Second Five Year Plans. These are proposed to be continued during the Third Plan period also. The schemes which are implemented by the State Governments comprise measures relating to irrigation, manuring, use of improved seed and varieties, construction of roads in sugar factory areas, control of pests and diseases of sugarcane etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Horticulture in Punjab

2087. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount of loan and subsidy given to Punjab for the development of Horticulture during 1960 and proposed to be given during 1961?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The following amounts were given by the Centre to Punjab during 1959-60 and 1960-61:—

Year	Loan Rs.	Subsidy Rs.
1959-60	9,00,000	59,780
1960-61	11,00,000 (Anticipated)	57,760 (Anticipated)

सेमरखेड़ी स्टेशन पर रेलगाड़ी का हाल्ट

२०८८. श्री उ० प्र० ज्योतिषी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के बीना-कोटा सेक्शन के सेमरखेड़ी पर पिछले पच्चीस वर्ष से यात्री गाड़ियां खड़ी हो रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां स्टेशन तथा प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था न होने से यात्रियों को अत्यधिक कठिनाई होती है; और

(ग) क्या लोगों द्वारा निरंतर की गई प्रार्थना और उन के कष्ट को देखते हुए प्रशासन वहां कम से कम एक अस्थायी शैड ही बनवाने की व्यवस्था करेगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सेमरखेड़ी पश्चिम रेलवे का एक हाल्ट स्टेशन है जो कोटा-बीना सेक्शन में मुंगावली और बीना स्टेशनों के बीच पड़ता है । यह हाल्ट स्टेशन कई वर्षों से चालू है । इस समय दोनों ओर से दो-दो गाड़ियां यहां ठहरती हैं । इन गाड़ियों में नियुक्त चल टिकट-बाबू यात्रियों को टिकट देते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) सेमरखेड़ी स्टेशन पर प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का सवाल, १९६२-६३ के कार्य क्रम में शामिल करने के लिए, यात्री सुविधा समिति के सामने रखने का विचार है ।

Doubling of Track

2089. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the doubling of track from Tiruvottiyur to Gummidupundi in order to speed up the trains; and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The doubling of 23·75 miles between

Tiruvottiyur and Gummidupundi has been programmed for commencement during 1961-62.

Radio Licence Fee

2090. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons applied for the refund of Rs. 7·50 from full licence fee paid for cheap Radio sets according to the announcement of the Government of India in January, 1960; and

(b) how many have been able to get the above amount refunded?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 3906.

(b) 1155

Rejected 1917. Pending 934.

International Air Transport Association

2091. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of International Air Transport Association was held in February, 1961 at Paris to consider the reduction of trans-atlantic freight rates and was adjourned without coming to any decision and two leading U.S. airlines, Pan American Airways and Trans World Airlines have decided to reduce trans-atlantic freight rates from the 10th April, 1961; and

(b) if so, how it is going to affect Air India International flying that route?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Special Cargo Conference of the International Air Transport Association was convened at Paris on the 23rd January, 1961. to evolve a new rate structure for trans-atlantic cargo traffic. On account, however, of divergent views taken by the various member airlines, the meeting was adjourned without coming to any decision. Thereafter, a number of European and American air carriers, including the Pan American Airways and British Overseas Airways Corporation, announced their intention to introduce lower trans-Atlantic freight rates with effect from the 10th April, 1961, subject to the approval of the Governments concerned. Air India International being primarily a passenger carrier, do not anticipate any appreciable effect on their revenues.

Bridge over Barapulla Nallah

2092. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bridge over Barapulla Nallah is proposed to be rebuilt;

(b) if so, why the necessity rebuilding the bridge has been felt; and

(c) what is the cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The Committee for planning measures against floods and similar other calamities in Delhi, had, after detailed investigation, recommended remodelling of two bridges on Barapulla Nallah—one on Delhi Mathura Road near Nizamuddin known as the Mathura Road Bridge and other about 2000 ft. further down stream of this bridge known as Barapulla (or Shahi or Mughal) Bridge. The existing water-way under these bridges is very inadequate with the result that considerable heading up of the water level is caused in the Barapulla Nallah above the Mathura Road Bridge. This in its turn is causing obstrution of flow in its tributaries and consequent defective drainage conditions and flooding in the areas drained by the Barapulla Nallah and its tributaries.

The Committee had, therefore, recommended the reconstruction of these two bridges at a cost of about Rs. 12 lakhs with adequate waterway. The Mathura Road Bridge is not only a serious obstruction to the flow of water in the Bharapulla but is also a bottleneck to traffic on the Mathura Road as the roadway on the bridge is only 30 ft. wide between parapets with no

foot-paths. It is therefore, proposed to take up the reconstruction of this bridge immediately.

(c) This bridge is estimated to cost Rs. 7,77,400 including the approaches.

Krishi Pandits

2093. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any criteria for the selection of Krishi Pandits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A copy of the scheme, circulated to the States, setting out the criteria for selection of 'Krishi Pandits' is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 94].

Railway Lines in Madras State

2094. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway lines have been recommended by the Madras State Government to be included in the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) the names of these lines; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Seven new lines as per the statement given below:

STATEMENT

New lines recommended by the Government of Madras for inclusion in the Railways Third Five Year Plan, (arranged in the order of priority indicated by the State Government).

S. No.	*Name of new line*	*Gauge*	*Length*
1.	Salem-Bangalore.	MG	144 Miles
2.	Virudhu nagar-Aruppukottai-Mudukulathur-Kilakarai.	MG	50 ,,
3.	Managadurai-Tuticorin.	MG	69 ,,
4.	Tinnevally-Cape Comorin.	MG	63 ,,
5.	Chinnasalem-Chingleput.	MG	120 ,,
6.	Theni-Gudalur.	MG	29 ,,
7.	Salem-Karur-Tiruchirapalli.	BG	85 ,,

(c) These along with similar proposals received from other State Governments are under consideration.

Visits of Foreign Dignitaries to I.A.R.I., New Delhi

2095. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign dignitaries, who visited the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi during the year 1960;

(b) which of the Divisions of I.A.R.I. were visited by these foreign dignitaries;

(c) whether any additional and special arrangements were made for these visits; and

(d) if so, the expenditure incurred?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) 12.

(b) Five of them visited all the Divisions. The others visited Divisions of interest to them.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Agricultural Research Posts

2096. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to recognise and name the Agricultural Research Posts as "Scientific Services" at it had been done in the case of other scientific posts; and

(b) whether Government have also taken any steps to revise the grades of these posts?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). These matters are receiving attention in accordance with the recommendations made in the Report of the Pay Commission.

Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking

2097. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large portion of the allocation provided under the Second Five Year Plan for the capital works programmes of the Delhi Electricity Undertaking has remained unutilised;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 740 lakhs, the anticipated expenditure on Plan works of the Undertaking, is estimated to be Rs. 482·59 lakhs (approx), upto the end of the Plan Period, leaving an unutilised balance of Rs. 257·41 lakhs.

(c) Change in the site originally selected for the 'C' Power Station (30,000 KW. Steam Power Project) which necessitated revision of the Plan and specifications etc.

Director of Regulations and Information in C.A. Department

2098. **Shri Bahadur Singh:**
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Civil Aviation Department there are some officers who do not fulfil the qualifications as advertised by the Union Public Service Commission for the post of Director of Regulations and Information;

(b) what is the scope for finding qualified persons from the public and what was the response when this post and that of Deputy Director, Regulations and Information were advertised on earlier occasions; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the post has always been held by Departmental officers and what is the reason for declaring it open to the public?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) There are a number of officers in the Civil Aviation Department dealing with technical and other branches of work, who do not fulfil the qualifications as advertised by the U.P.S.C. for the post of Director of Regulations and Information.

(b) There is a likelihood of qualified persons being available outside the Civil Aviation Department also, e.g., among the employees of the Air Corporations, Non-scheduled Airlines, Indian Officers employed at the International Civil Aviation Organisation, etc. On earlier occasions when the posts of Director and Deputy Director, Regulations and Information were advertised, the number of applications received for the posts were 6 and 13 respectively.

(c) No. The reason for filling up the post through U.P.S.C. is to get the best officer available whether within the Deptt. or outside.

Tractors for Reclamation of Land in Orissa

2099. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have been able to place more tractors at the disposal of the Orissa Government for reclaiming lands which were sand-cast during the 1960 floods in Orissa;

(b) if so, how many more tractors have been given; and

(c) how many acres of sand-cost land have been reclaimed by now in Orissa?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The Government of India does not supply tractors required by the State Governments for execution of their schemes. The State Governments make their own arrangements for purchasing tractors wanted by them. The Orissa Government recently asked for an import licence for 20 tractors of a particular make, but it has been advised that in view of the difficult foreign exchange position, it may consider the purchase of such tractors as are being imported in the country.

(c). The State Government proposed to reclaim 1687 acres of sand-cast land during the year 1960-61 subject to availability of machinery and equipment. The information relating to actual area of sand-cast land so far reclaimed is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha, when collected.

Signaller Incharge Imphal Telegraph Office

2100. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Signaller Incharge in the Imphal Telegraph Office was found guilty of misappropriating a specific sum out of Government fund;

(b) whether he was transferred to the Postal Branch by order of the Superintendent of Post Offices at Jorhat;

(c) whether any disciplinary proceedings were drawn up in this case;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is still under enquiry.

(d) and (e). Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Street Lighting in Imphal Municipality Area

2101. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for extension of street lighting with flourescent neon lights in the Imphal Municipality area; and

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme and whether Government have accorded any sanction of the amount?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

सहकारी फार्म

२१०२. श्री राधामोहन सिंह : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष कितने कृषि सहकारी फार्म देश भर में स्थापित किये गये;

(ख) राज्यवार उनकी संख्या तथा उनका क्षेत्रफल क्या है और कृषि का ढंग (पुराना अथवा नया) क्या है; और

(ग) कितने फार्मों पर कार्य आरम्भ हो चुका है और उसमें कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) १९५९–६० में १,३३७ कृषि सहकारी समितियां स्थापित की गई थीं ।

(ख) और (ग). इन समितियों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट III, अनुबन्ध संख्या ९५] । इनके क्षेत्र, कृषि करने के तरीकों और इनके द्वारा की गई प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में अलग जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं है ।

Hotel Industry

2103. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state what aid, grant or loan, has been given during the Second Five Year Plan period so far to develop the Hotel Industry in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 96].

Law Assistants and Inspectors in Commercial Department of E. Railway

2104. **Shri Subiman Ghose**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Law Assistants and Law Inspectors are there in the Commercial Department of the Eastern Railway;

(b) for what purpose the Law Inspectors are recruited;

(c) whether majority of Law Inspectors are engaged in (i) the review of the claim matters, (ii) incharge of typing, (iii) incharge of statistics, (iv) for doing settlement works;

(d) if so, whether these works are part of their normal duties; and

(e) whether the claims inspectors are exclusively meant for some of the afore-mentioned works?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Law Assistants—11.

Law Inspectors—14.

(b) A list of duties of Law Inspectors is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 97].

(c) (i), (ii) and (iii). No, Sir.

(iv) 3 Law Inspectors are engaged in settlement of court cases. Besides they are deputed to various other out door work necessitated in conducting court cases viz., to collect records, to keep in touch with the Divisional Officers and the Government Railway Police to procure witnesses etc. and also to make enquiries in accident cases.

(d) The question does not arise so far as items (i), (ii) and (iii) of part (c) are concerned. As regards part (iv), this is a part of their normal duties. They are also utilised for work ancillary to their normal duties.

(e). No.

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलें

२१०५. **श्री पांडक** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में दो नई चीनी मिलें खोली जा रही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये दोनों मिलें सहकारी क्षेत्र में खोली जाने वाली थीं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन दोनों मिलों में से एक मिल जो बेतूल जिले में खुलने वाली थी वह सहकारी क्षेत्र से निकाल कर गैर-सरकारी उपक्रम को दे दी गयी है जब कि इसके लिये वहां एक सहकारी सोसाइटी रजिस्टर हो चुकी थी और उसने बहुत कुछ काम किया था;

(घ) बेतूल जिले में बनने वाली चीनी मिल किस गैर-सरकारी पार्टी को दी जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ङ) बेतूल जिले में बनने वाली चीनी मिल सहकारी क्षेत्र से निकाल कर गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) क्या सरकार इस दृष्टि से कि बेतूल जिले में बनने वाली चीनी मिल को सहकारी क्षेत्र में ही बनाना अधिक उपयुक्त होगा अपने निश्चय पर पुर्नविचार करेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). राज्य में जोरा, जिला मोरेना और अमला जिला बेतूल में सहकारी चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिये, अनुज्ञप्ति (लाइसेन्स) प्राप्त करने हेतु, उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियम) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, दो आवेदन पत्र उद्योग निर्देशक, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा प्राप्त हुए हैं । यह अभी विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार को अभी तक किसी निजी क्षेत्र द्वारा बेतूल जिले में चीनी का कारखाना खोलने के लिये अनुज्ञप्ति प्राप्ति के लिये कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(घ) से (च). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

छिन्दवाड़ा-परासिया और छिन्दवाड़ा-नागपुर सेक्शन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलना

२१०६. **श्री बांडक** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के छिन्दवाड़ा-परासिया और छिन्दवाड़ा-नागपुर सेक्शनों को छोटी लाइन से बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित करने की मांग बहुत समय से चली आ रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना को तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) अभी छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए न तो साधन उपलब्ध हैं और न इसका कोई औचित्य ही है ।

Research Stations for Coconut and Arecanut

2107. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the different research stations research in Coconut and Arecanut under the control of the Coconut Research Establishment at Krishnapuram;

(b) from whom this proposal originated; and

(c) what are the broad details of this proposal and what are the main reasons put forward to justify such a propocsl?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government at present.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Water Supply for Hyderabad and Secunderabad

2108. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent up a scheme for augmentation of water supply to the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad;

(b) if so, what are the details of the scheme;

(c) what is the cost of the scheme;

(d) whether the scheme has been approved by the Centre;

(e) if not, what are the reasons for delay in sanctioning the project; and

(f) whether there is any phased programme for the construction of the scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The scheme envisages the construction of a barrage across Manjira river near Sangareddy, pumping the raw water from the impoundment to the treatment works located near Pattancheruvu village at a distance of about 18 miles from the source and pumping the filtered water again over a distance of about 7 miles to a service reservoir on a ridge near Lingampalli village from where the supply will gravitate over a distance of about 12 to 15 miles to the distribution system in the two cities.

(c) The estimated cost is Rs. 3.75 crores.

(d) No.

(e) Certain comments have been offered on the proposals submitted by the State Government and the details of the modified scheme are awaited for final scrutiny from the State Government.

(f) Yes, but the final details of the scheme are awaited from the State Government.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुष्ठ रोग

२१०६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुष्ठ रोग सम्बन्धी कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इस रोग की रोकथाम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और की जा रही है; और

(घ) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस रोग की चिकित्सा के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है;

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुष्ठ रोग सम्बन्धी न्यादर्श एवं सामूहिक सर्वेक्षण इस समय किये जा रहे हैं किन्तु अभी तक पूर्ण नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) अब तक सर्वेक्षित ४,४४,८७६ की जनसंख्या में से ३४२१ रोगियों का पता लगाया जा चुका है।

(ग) इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिये कुष्ठ सहायक केन्द्र कुष्ठ क्लिनिक तथा उप-एकक कार्य कर रहे हैं। वासस्थान-सेवा भी प्रदान की जा रही है।

(घ) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुष्ठ रोग के इलाज के लिये ग्राम-क्षेत्रों में ३ कुष्ठ सहायक केन्द्र, ५ कुष्ठ क्लिनिक तथा १४ कुष्ठ उप-एकक हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में परिवार नियोजन

२११०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष १९६० में परिवार नियोजन के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में, जिसकी जनसंख्या पहले ही कम है, परिवार नियोजन की योजनायें लागू करने में क्या औचित्य है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त हो जाने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में दाई प्रशिक्षणार्थी

२१११. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९६० में कितनी स्त्रियों को दाई का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया;

(ख) प्रशिक्षित दाइयों में से कितनी दाइयों को सरकारी सेवा में लगाया गया; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कई प्रशिक्षित दाइयों को रोजगार नहीं मिला है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Delhi Milk Scheme

2112. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the size of delivery windows in the milk booths of the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme is so small that it is very difficult for the staff to work efficiently; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to modernize the milk booths?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). No, the delivery window of the existing booths of the Delhi Milk Scheme is not small. The need for a second delvery window has however been felt in order to supply milk to Card holders and cash purchasers from separate windows. Provision would be made for two separate delivery windows in future designing of the booths.

Sugar Mill in Tripura

2113. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sugar mill is going to be established at Kailasahar, Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Death of Calves in Tripura

2114. **Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that calves are dying in large numbers in Sadar Divisions of Tripura causing great loss to the people; and

(b) if so, the reason for such deaths and the measures adopted so far to cope with it?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The number of deaths reported since January, 1961 is 52.

(b) The mortality is due to outbreak of foot and mouth disease. Action has been and is being taken by the Tripura Administration to check the spread of the disease and mortality as far as possible, through hygienic measures as well as by treatment.

Floods in the Mahanadi

2115. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed by the Orissa Government under the Chairmanship of Shri S. N. Bhanjdeo, ex-Minister of Irrigation and Power, Orissa, to investigate the causes of floods in the river Mahanadi and other river systems of Orissa has submitted its report to the Government; and

(b) if not, what is the present position in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Committee has not yet submitted its final report.

(b) The Committee has visited a number of areas, which had been affected by the floods of 1960, discussed the problems with prominent people and received several memoranda from the local residents. A number of such areas still remain to be visited by the Committee, after which it will submit its final report.

P. & T. Building in Tiruvannamalai

2117. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of rent paid yearly by the Central Government to house the post offices in Tiruvannamalai, North Arcot District;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct new buildings for the same;

(c) whether Government are aware that the post office buildings at present are very much congested and unsuited for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the nature of remedy contemplated?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Rs. 900 per annum.

(b) to (d). There are two post offices in Tiruvannamalai *viz.* Tiruvannamalai Sub-office and Tiruvannamalai Bazar Sub-office. These are located in rented buildings. The building in which Tiruvannamalai Sub-office is located though otherwise suitable has some shortage of accommodation. In order to remove this congestion a suitable site is being selected for construction of a departmental building. Pending construction of a departmental building, efforts are being made to secure a suitable alternative rented accommodation with the assistance of State Government.

The building in which Tiruvannamalai Bazar Sub-office is housed is suitably located and there is no shortage of accommodation. As such it is not proposed to construct a departmental building for this office.

Co-operative Sugar Mill in Madras

2118. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Triuvannamalai Co-operative Sugar Mills recommended by the State Government of Madras in the draft Third Five Year Plan has been accepted by the Central Government; and

(b) if so, whether the same will be started during the year 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Research on Oral Contraceptives

2119. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the research on oral contraceptives; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The research on Metaxylohydroquinone undertaken at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, has shown that the drug reduces pregnancy rate by about 50 per cent. The administration of the drug has not so far shown any ill effects on the volunteers on whom the trials have been conducted and no complaints of any untoward experience have been received. The research on this drug is being intensified.

The Committee for reviewing the development and research on oral contraceptives set up by the Government of India reviewed the field trials on metavylohydroquinone and considered that it was premature to recommend the general use of this drug as an antifertility agent.

The recommendation of the Committee has been accepted by Government. ment.

Development of Oil Seeds in U.P.

2120. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid has been given to the U.P. Government for the development of oil seeds in the State during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 5,86,054.

(c) Rs. 4,85,869 (upto February, 1961).

Tobacco Cultivation in U.P.

2121. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any aid to the U.P. Government for tobacco cultivation during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount allotted; and

(c) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 32,774.

(c) Rs. 22,226 (Estimated till 31st March, 1961).

Over-bridge at Rae Bareli

2122. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to construct an over-bridge at Rae Bareli Railway Station (N.R.) to enable people from the neighbouring villages to pass to the city; and

(b) if so, the progress made in that regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क

२१२३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान-तब्बत सड़क के कितने भाग का निर्माण हुआ और निर्मित भाग में कतना मोटर यातायात के लिये, कितना जीप यातायात के लये तथा कितना केवल पैदल चलने योग्य है;

(ख) क्या लक्ष्य की पूर्ति निर्धारित अवधि में हुई;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) पांच वर्षों में इस सड़क पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) से (घ). हन्दुस्तान-तब्बत मार्ग के निर्माण कार्य में प्रगति आयोजना के अनुसार है । इस निर्माण कार्य के सम्बन्ध में और अधिक सूचना देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं है ।

हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क पर लगे मजदूर

२१२४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क का निर्माण करने वाले कितने मजदूर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुए और उनमें से कितने मरे और कितने अपाहिज हो गये;

(ख) दुर्घटनाग्रस्त लोगों में से कितने ऐसे हैं जिन के प्रतिकार के बारे में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) अपाहिज व्यक्तियों को पुनः बसाने के बारे में सरकार कौन सी योजना कार्यान्वित करने का विचार कर रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर दुर्घटनाग्रस्त ३६ व्यक्तियों में से ११ की मृत्यु हुई और ३ अपाहिज हुए ।

(ख) २७ व्यक्ति ।

(ग) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है ।

हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क को सभी मौसमों में काम आने वाली सड़क बनाना

२१२५. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क को सभी मौसमों में काम आने वाली सड़क बनाने के लिये कोई योजना तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत तैयार की गयी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत मार्ग का विकास कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है ।

(ख) इस प्रायोजना के विषय में और अधिक सूचना देना सार्वजनिक हित में नहीं होगा ।

Train Collision near Shahadra.

2126. Shri P. C. Borooha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a train-truck collision took place at a level crossing near Shahadra (Delhi) on the Shahadra-Saharanpur Light Railway on the 5th March, 1961; and

(b) if so, what was the cause of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The accident was due to the recklessness on the part of the truck driver.

बिहार में चीनी के कारखाने

२१२७. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट किया गया है कि बिहार राज्य के कई चीनी के कारखाने किसानों को एक खास प्रकार का ईख उपजाने पर जोर दे रहे हैं जिस के रस में चीनी का अनुपात ज्यादा होगा किन्तु उसकी प्रति एकड़ उपज कम होगी;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में स्थित चीनी कारखानों में ईख के रस में चीनी की मात्रा का प्रतिशत अनुपात कम होता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अपनी ईख अनुसंधानशालाओं में कोई इस प्रकार की ईख की किस्म निकालने का प्रयत्न कर रही है जिसकी प्रति एकड़ उपज भी ज्यादा हो तथा जिसमें चीनी की मात्रा का अनुपात भी ज्यादा हो ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी नहीं । परन्तु सरकार को पता है कि बिहार के चीनी के कुछ कारखानों में यह ख्याल पैदा होता जा रहा है कि जहां तक चीनी की रिकवरी (recove) का सम्बन्ध है, गन्ने की जो किस्में बोई जा रही हैं वे सन्तोषजनक नहीं हैं ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) कोयम्बटूर की गन्ना प्रजनन संस्था के निदेशक ने हाल ही में बिहार में गन्ने की परिस्थिति पर विचार किया है और कई वर्गों की किस्मों की, जिन में चीनी की मात्रा और प्रति एकड़ उपज भी अधिक है, सिफारिश की है । बिहार सरकार ने गन्ने की रिकवरी को उचित स्तर से नीचे गिरने से रोकने के लिये शीघ्र और देर में पकने वाली किस्मों को विकसित करने और बोने के लिये कई योजनायें पूसा की गन्ना अनुसन्धान संस्था में चालू की हैं ।

Beas Dam Project

2128. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate of the cost of proposed Pong Dam across Beas has been recently made;

(b) if so, what is the estimate; and

(c) how this cost would be shared?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, a preliminary estimate has been prepared.

(b) Rs. 93·57 crores.

(c) No decision has so far been taken.

Saloons

2129. Shri Joachim Alva: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tourist 1st Class Saloons and air-conditioned saloons are all kept in Delhi and not stationed in major cities like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta; and

(b) whether there are any proposals about shifting of these saloons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) First class tourist cars|saloons are stabled at headquarters of zonal Railway Administrations, which include important cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. There are only six broad gauge fully air-conditioned tourist cars/saloons and only one partially air-conditioned tourist car. One of the fully air-conditioned tourist cars is kept stabled at Bombay and others, including the partially air-conditioned tourist car, are stabled at Delhi as most of the moves requiring air-conditioned tourist cars|saloons originate from Delhi. But these air-conditioned tourist cars/saloons stabled at Delhi and Bombay are also made available at other stations as and when required subject to their availability under normal rules. There is also one metre gauge air-conditioned tourist car which is stabled at Ajmer and is made available at stations where it is required, under normal rules.

(b) No, Sir.

Goods Train Collision near Gaya

2130. { **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:** **Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was collision of Special Goods train with another goods train at Gujhandi near Gaya on the Eastern Railway in Bihar on the 5th March, 1961;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which the collision took place;

(c) the extent of damage done to the Railway properties and the loss sustained by the Railway Administration;

(d) the number of persons killed and injured;

(e) whether any enquiry has been ordered; and

(f) if so, the results of the inquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is under investigation of the Railway Administration.

(c) Rupees four lakhs approximately.

(d) Killed—One

Injured: Grievous.	4
Minor.	3
Total.	7

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The report is being finalised.

Sickness Certificates by Vaids in Union Territories

2131. { **Shri S. N. Ramaul:** **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the qualified Vaids incharge of Govern-

ment dispensaries in the Union Territories are not authorised to issue certificates of sickness etc. to Government employees whereas their counterpart doctors incharge of allopathic dispensaries can do so; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सुगरी-रोड सड़क

२१३२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासु की तहसील राढ़ की सुगरी-रोढ़ू सड़क जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्माण होनी थी बन चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस के कब तक बनने की आशा है और अभी तक कितनी सड़क बन चुकी है और इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में हिमाचल प्रदेश के विकास-कार्यक्रम में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को छोड़ कर बाकी सड़कों को जीप चलने योग्य नौ फीट चौड़ी करने की व्यवस्था है । इस सड़क के १७ मील टुकड़े पर २ फीट चौड़ा पैदल रास्ता तैयार हो चुका है और इस में ७ मील लम्बे टुकड़े पर रास्ते को ६ फीट चौड़ा करने का काम जारी है । यह सारी सड़क संभवतः तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में एक गली वाले मोटर चलने योग्य रास्ते के रूप में बन जायेगी । इस सड़क पर अब तक २१,६३७ रुपये खर्च हो चुके हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पब्बर नदी पर पुल

२१३३. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के जिला महासु की तहसील रोढ़ू में पब्बर नदी पर पुल टूटे कितने वर्ष बीत चुके हैं;

(ख) उसके बाद रोढ़ू से आते-जाते कितने व्यक्ति नदी को पार करते समय डूब कर मर गये हैं;

(ग) इस पुल को बनाने की योजना कब से सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यह कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा और पूर्ण होगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). यह पुल हिमाचल प्रदेश की स्थापना के पूर्व ही बन गया था । नदी को पार करने में कितने लोग गिर कर हताहत हुए यह संख्या उपलब्ध नहीं है । पब्बर नदी पर पुल बनाने की योजना पर १९५६ से विचार किया जा रहा था, किन्तु विभिन्न रायें होने के कारण पुल के निश्चित स्थल के चुनाव में कुछ देरी हुई । रोढ़ू पर पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में तख्मीने मंजूर किये जा चुके हैं और निर्माण कार्य जारी है । संभवतः यह काम एक वर्ष के अन्दर पूरा हो जायगा ।

राष्ट्रीय बचत टिकट

२१३४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र**: क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री १ मार्च, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना विश्वविद्यालय डाक घर (पटना-५) में अगस्त, १९६० से राष्ट्रीय बचत टिकटों की कमी है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय बचत टिकट स्वयं पोस्ट मास्टर द्वारा ही जो ३ म० प० बजे

मिलता है, राष्ट्रीय बचत सर्टिफिकेट में परिवर्तित किये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इससे जनता को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है;

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत मिली है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी हां। सब पोस्टमास्टर, जिसने टिकटें दफ्तर की तिजोरी में रखी थीं, उस समय ड्यूटी पर नहीं था । इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्रवाई की गई है ताकि राष्ट्रीय बचत टिकटें हर समय उपलब्ध रहें ।

Export of Sugar

✓2135. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri G. K. Jedhe:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to export sugar through the private mills' association at Calcutta;

(b) if so, whether any quota of sugar for export has been allotted to the federation of the co-operative sugar mills in Maharashtra;

(c) whether it is a fact that sugar worth rupees one crore is lying in the co-operative sugar factories of Maharashtra;

(d) whether any representation has been made to get export quota from Government by the co-operative sugar mills; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Sugar Mills Association has been appointed as the Export Agency under the provisions of Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958.

(b) Yes, Sir. The quantity fixed for export, from time to time, is apportioned among factories in proportion to their production. Out of 1 lakh tons so far released, the quantity apportioned to the co-operative sugar factories in Maharashtra, totals 8,066 tons.

(c) Yes, Sir, but the stock position is heavy with all factories in the country due to increased production.

(d) and (e). Sugar produced by all factories in the country is not of exportable quality. The Export Agency has, therefore, to select factories which produce sugar of exportable quality and draw from them the required quantity for actual exports against their export quotas or as additional purchases in lieu of the export quotas diverted to internal sale of factories whose sugar is not of exportable quality.

A representation has been received from Federation of Co-operative Mills in Maharashtra that more sugar should be taken from Maharashtra co-operatives for actual exports and this is receiving consideration.

The Export Agency has purchased about 4640 tons of sugar from Koperagon and Pravaranagar Co-operative Factories in Maharashtra, in addition to their normal export quotas.

Medical College in Madhya Pradesh

2136. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have advised the Madhya Pradesh Government to go ahead with only one new medical college in the State during the Third Five Year Plan period as against the two colleges proposed by the State Government; and

(b) if so, whether they have also mentioned its location?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). In the Working Group meeting held on the 17th October, 1960, to discuss the Third Five Year Plan of Madhya Pradesh,

the representatives of the State Government proposed the establishment of two new medical colleges in that State during the Third Five Year Plan period. Taking into consideration the available facilities for medical education in the State, the Working Group recommended the establishment of only one new medical college during the Third Five Year Plan period at Rewa where hospital facilities are already available.

Agricultural Colleges in Madhya Pradesh

2137. Shri Birendra Bhadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh State Government has addressed a communication to the Union Government requesting them to allow it to open two new Agricultural Colleges in the State during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the places suggested by the State Government; and

(c) whether any decision has been communicated to the Madhya Pradesh State Government in this respect?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

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12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Explosion at Bali Fort in Rajasthan

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

> The explosion at Bali Fort in Pali District of Rajasthan on the 9th March, 1961.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): An explosion took place in Bali Fort in District Pali near Falna Railway Station, Rajasthan at about 12.20 hours on the 9th March, 1961. An officer of the Department of Explosives visited the site of explosion and made preliminary enquiries. As a result of the explosion, 3 boys were killed instantaneously and 50 others were injured. Of the 50 injured and admitted in the hospital, 3 were treated as out-door patients for minor superficial injuries and discharged from the hospital. Others admitted in the hospital are stated to be out of danger. It is reported that gunpowder was stored in three rooms inside the fort and guns and cannon balls were kept in two adjacent rooms. As a result of the explosion, the roof of the rooms and some parts of the wall were blown off. The cause of the explosion is under ivestigation. A magisterial enquiry into the explosion is also in progress.

2. The inside gate of the fort was opened to the public in connection with a fair and some boys and adults had gone to see the fort. It is suspected that the explosion was caused as a result of someone inadvertently throwing a lighted *bidi* or a matchstick near the door of the room where the gunpowder had been stored. It is reported that these rooms were used for the storage of gunpowder since the days of the ex-ruler of Jodhpur.

3. Ex-rulers of former princely States, entitled to a salute of guns, are specifically exempted from certain provisions of the Indian Arms Act and as the provisions of the Explosives Act and Rules do not affect the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, they do not require a licence under the Explosives Act and Rules for the storage of gunpowder required as ammunition for the saluting cannon or their muzzle-loading guns. An exemptee, however, is expected to store his arms and ammunition in a place of safety so that there is no risk of theft, misuse or accident.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that as back as 1955 it was ordered that all gun powder lying in forts like this be removed or destroyed? If that is so, how is it that this was permitted to lie there?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am not sure if there was such a blanket instruction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Has the Government of India any responsibility in the matter or have they no responsibility? What is their responsibility in respect of compensation and relief and what have they done in this matter?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have indicated it in my answer, namely, that according to the terms of accession the gun salute Princes are given certain exemptions from the operation of the Indian Arms Act. But I will draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to this aspect of the question as has been referred to by the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kasliwal.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is not the property of the Princes.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kasliwal.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is the property of the Princes and it was the gunpowder stored by the Prince in the Fort, I should think, for the purpose of using in the salute guns.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): May I know whether, before the explosion took place, the Government was aware that these explosives were lying there in the Fort?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have no information.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I have been to the spot myself. I have had discussions with the Collector and the District Magistrate. I wish the hon. Minister is better informed before he makes a statement.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I do not know what the hon. Member came to know. Obviously, my statement is on the basis of the reports which I have received from my officers as well as from the State Government.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I would like to know under which circle....

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow......

Shri Tangamani: Is it coming under a particular circle?

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed one or two questions to the hon. Member who gave notice for this. I am not allowing this question.

Shri Tangamani: During the last discussion also the question of explosion came in.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1959-60 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2761/61.]

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 169, dated the 11th February, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2762/61.]

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, REPORT OF KONKAN COASTAL SHIPPING SERVICES COMMITTEE AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:

(a) Notification No. F. 12/76/60-Transport, published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 29th December, 1960.

(b) Notification No. F. 12/251/58-Transport, published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 5th January 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2763/61.]

(ii) A copy of Report of the Konkan Coastal Shipping Services Committee, 1959-60. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2764/61.]

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2765/61.]

12.05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

EIGHTIETH REPORT

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Eightieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.05½ hrs.

CORRECTION OF STATEMENT BY A MEMBER

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): During the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Education on the 20th March, 1961, when you pointed out to the hon. Minister of Education regarding something......

Mr. Speaker: In future in all cases where an hon. Member or an hon. Minister wants to correct a statement made in the House, he must give the exact text of the statement. A general reference will not be allowed. It must be as short as possible and should not refer to the matter in detail. I will allow him now but for future hon. Members will kindly note that if they want to correct a statement, they may say, "I made a statement like this. This is the correction".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You remember, Sir, that you mentioned that day about political sufferers and I interrupted you in the course of your remark and said that the family of Chandra Sekhar Azad was suffering. I made adequate enquiries from Shri Banarsi Das Chaturvedi and found that it was the sister of Ram Prasad Bismil who was suffering. I had some confusion in my mind. In fact, the mother of Chandra Sekhar Azad was granted pension by the Governments of both Madhya Pradesh and U.P. before her death and Ram Prasad

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Bismil's sister was starving till the other day who has now been granted a pension. Since it has come in the press, I wanted to make this correction.

12.07 hrs.

*DMANDS FOR GRANT—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Hon. Members who have had no opportunity till now will kindly rise in their seats.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): We reserve ourselves for future.

Mr. Speaker: I would like to distribute opportunities to all hon. Members as far as possible. Therefore they will decide for themselves.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I will like to take only four or five minutes to say a little about the history of the freedom movement and nothing more. I will speak only on one point.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want only two minutes.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. I have called Shri Vyas now.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मिनिस्ट्री ग्राफ सांइटिफिक रिसर्च एंड कल्चरल एफेयर्स के विषय में जो डिमांड्ज रखी गई हैं, उन का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं उपस्थित हुआ हूं । हमारे देश में साइंस काफी प्रगति करती जा रही है और जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने पेश हुई है, उस को देखते हुए सभी सर्व-साधारण को इस मंत्रालय के कार्य से पूरा संतोष है ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक विशेष और बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने जो गुरूदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर के शताब्दी-समारोह का आयोजन किया है, उस का सारे देश में स्वागत हो रहा है । यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा कार्य हुआ है, जिस से हमारे देश के कलाकारों, विद्वानों और साहित्यिकों का हौसला और उत्साह बहुत बढ़ेगा । इस के साथ ही साथ जिस बात की ओर मैं उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं, वह यह है कि केवल हमारे भारत में ही प्रख्यात नहीं, बल्कि सारे विश्व में ख्याति-प्राप्त कविकुल-गुरू कालीदास के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा कोई विचार किया जाना चाहिए । पहले मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह प्रकट किया था कि तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट को उज्जैन में कायम करन पर विचार किया जायेगा और उस के बारे में उन्होंने राज्य सरकारों से प्रस्ताव मांगे थे । कुछ महीने पहले राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी ओर से एक पूरी योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजी थी, जो इस मंत्रालय के सामने आई है । उस में आगे के कार्यक्रम की ओर, आगे क्या होने वाला है, उस की ओर कुछ इशारा किया गया है । लेकिन इस अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर एक भी लाइन इस रिपोर्ट में देखने को नहीं मिली । मैं उन से निवेदन करूंगा कि कालीदास जैसी महान् विभूति के स्मारक के सम्बन्ध में भी बहुत जल्दी कुछ न कुछ निर्णय किया जाना चाहिए ।

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

कालीदास ने हमारे भारत के नाम को सारी दुनिया में बहुत ऊंचा उठाया है । हमारे भारत के जितने भी विद्वान, साहित्यिक कवि और लेखक आदि हैं, वे आज भी कालीदास से प्रेरणा लेते रहते हैं और हमेशा उन की प्रशंसा किया करते हैं । गुरूदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर ने खुद कालीदास के चरणो में अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हुए काफी कवितायें लिखी हैं । उन्होंने यह भी इच्छा प्रकट की थी कि वह स्वतः जा कर अवंतिका के क्षेत्र को देखें, जहां कालीदास ने अपनी कृतियां लिखी थीं । इस अवस्था में क्या यह अत्यन्त जरूरी नहीं है कि इस महान् विभूति के सम्बन्ध में, जिस ने सारी दुनियां में हिन्दुस्तान के नाम को ऊंचा उठाया हुआ है, कुछ निर्णय जल्दी किया जाये ?

आधुनिक काल के लिय, मौजूदा जमाने के लिये, यह बहुत जरूरी था और मैं इसके लिये मंत्रालय को बधाई दिये बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि उन्होने इतना रुपया खर्च कर के सारे देश में गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टेगोर की यादगार में तमाम राज्यों की राजधानियों में थियेटर्ज बनाने की योजना बनाई है । इसके अतिरिक्त तीनों अकादेमियों के लिये रवीन्द्र भवन के नाम से नये भवन का निर्माण होने जा रहा है । इसी तरह से यह भी बहुत जरूरी है कि चाहे सारे देश में न हो, लेकिन कम से कम उस स्थान पर, जिस के बारे में कालीदास ने काफी लिखा, जिस स्थान का जिक्र उन्होंने हर ग्रन्थ में किया और जिस को वह बड़े मान और सम्मान से देखते थे, उन की कोई ऐसी स्मृति होनी चाहिये, जिस से हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर से आने वाले विद्वान भी, जो कि उनके भक्त हैं, कुछ प्रेरणा लें और वहां आ कर वे लोग कुछ दिन रहें, कुछ अध्ययन करें, कुछ अनुसन्धान करें । इस के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उज्जैन में भी एक कालीदास अकादेमी कायम हो, वहां पर कालीदास भवन हो और कालीदास थियेटर भी हो ।

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं माननीय मंत्री की सूचना के लिये यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उज्जैन में जो कालीदास परिषद् थी, उसीने वहां पर कालीदास थियेटर या कालीदास के किसी स्मारक को कायम करने के लिये कुछ रुपया एकत्रित किया था । उसने इस सम्बन्ध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को और कुछ दूसरी राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा था । इस प्रकार उस ने करीब डेढ़ लाख रुपया एकत्रित किया है । ये जो थियेटर्ज बन रहे हैं, यदि उस के साथ ही केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से कुछ अनुदान या सहायता उस समिति को दी जाये, तो कालीदास के स्थान, उज्जैन, में भी एक अच्छा थियेटर हो सकता है । हमारे गुरुदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ टेगोर जिन को अपना गुरु मानते थे और जिन से प्रेरणा लेते थे, उन कालीदास की स्मृति में यदि उज्जैन में एक नाट्यगृह कायम किया जाये, तो वह एक बड़ी स्वागतयोग्य बात होगी । मुझे आशा है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस सुझाव पर सहानुभूति से विचार करेंगे ।

एक सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ इंडालोजी फ़ार दि स्टडी आफ संस्कृत एंड प्राकृत एंड ओरियंटल लैंग्वेजिज स्थापित करने का विचार भी प्रकट किया गया है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय में जो योजना मंत्रालय के पास है, उस पर जल्दी से विचार किया जाये, ताकि वह भी मूर्त रूप ले सके । उस को तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रारम्भ करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये और आगे चल कर अगर और रुपये की जरूरत हो, तो उस को भी पूरा किया जाये ।

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

इस समय मुझे मरहूम मौलाना आज़ाद की याद आये बग़ैर नहीं रह सकती। उन की इच्छा थी और उन्होंने इस का प्रोग्राम भी बनाया था कि वह उज्जैन और धार आयें, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से अस्वस्थ होने के कारण उनका वह प्रोग्राम स्थगित कर देना पड़ा। मैं एक दफ़ा मौलाना साहब से मिला था और मैंने उन से निवेदन किया था कि उज्जैन में कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। वह बोले, "भई, उज्जैन का महत्व बहुत अधिक है और मैं सोच रहा हूं कि वहां पर कुछ हो।" लेकिन उस वक्त वहां कुछ नहीं हो सका। वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय का यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि वह उन की इस आकांक्षा को पूरा करें और ऐसा स्मारक बनाया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन कोरा दिखाने के लिये कोई स्मारक नहीं होना चाहिये। कालीदास जैसी विभूति थी, उस के नाम के अनुकूल ही कोई स्मारक होना चाहिये, ताकि बाहर के लोग जब उस को देखें, तो कह सकें कि कालीदास की ख्याति के अनुकूल ही कोई चीज़ बनी है।

जहां तक म्यूज़ियम्ज़ की योजना का सम्बन्ध है, मैं ने पहले भी निवेदन किया था कि जो बड़े बड़े तीर्थ-स्थान हैं, जहां देहातों से लाखों लोग यात्रा पर आते हैं, जिन को कोई काम नहीं होता, केवल तीर्थ समझ कर, अपनी धार्मिक भावनाओं को ले कर मेलों में, पर्वों पर, हिन्दू त्यौहारों के अवसरों पर आते हैं, वहां अगर कोई म्यूज़ियम कायम किया जाये, तो उस से लोग बहुत कुछ प्रेरणा ले सकते हैं और काफी प्रचार हो सकता है। महाकाल के मन्दिर में पुरानी मूर्तियां पड़ी हुई हैं, जिन को कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। वहां पर आस-पास काफ़ी साहित्य उपलब्ध है, जिस के लिये ज़मीन में खुदाई करने की ज़रूरत है। इस प्रकार एक बहुत अच्छा म्यूज़ियम उज्जैन में भी हो सकता है। वहां पर अगर म्यूज़ियम होगा, तो लाखों आदमी फ़ायदा उठा सकते हैं। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी विचार करें।

उज्जैन में एक्सकवेशन के दौरान जो साहित्य मिला था, उस की जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है। लेकिन वहां पर खुदाई बहुत थोड़ा हुई है। अभी उज्जैन के आस-पास कई टीले हैं, कई ऐसे स्थान हैं, जहां खुदाई करने की ज़रूरत है। हमारे इतिहास का एक समय है, जिस के बारे में काफ़ी साहित्य उपलब्ध नहीं हुआ है और इतिहासज्ञ और लेखक खोज में हैं। सम्भव है कि वह पर बहुत कुछ सामग्री उपलब्ध हो सके। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि उस काम को क्यों समाप्त कर दिया गया है। वहां पर एक ही मुकाम पर खुदाई हुई थी, जहां से काफ़ी साहित्य मिला। दूसरे स्थानों पर भी खुदाई करने की ज़रूरत है।

वहां पर वैश्या नाम की टेकरी है, जहां पर काफ़ी साहित्य मिल सकता है। लेखक कहते हैं कि अशोक पिल्लर वहां पर था। उसके पास एक छोटी सी टेकरी है, जहां कई साल पहले दो हाथ ज़मीन की खुदाई के बाद मनुष्यों के स्केलेटन मिले थे—कोई बैठा हुआ है, कोई सोया हुआ है, कोई लेटा हुआ है। उन को जांच-पड़ताल के लिये कलकत्ता भेज दिया गया था। मालूम नहीं कि वहां पर क्या क्या साहित्य मिल सकता है। क्या यह ज़रूरी नहीं कि उज्जैन में, जिस के बारे में इतिहास में इतना ज्यादा लिखा गया है, खुदाई की व्यवस्था की जाये अभी तक इस बारे में प्रयत्न नहीं किया गाय है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस विषय में प्रयत्न शुरू करें और कुछ न कुछ रुपया प्रति-वर्ष लगाते रहें और खुदाई करते रहें, तो निश्चित तौर पर हमारे इतिहास पर प्रकाश डालने वाला बहुत कुछ साहित्य वहां पर उपलब्ध होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हुआ इन डिमांड्ज का समर्थन करता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. I would request the hon. Members who will participate now that they will try to condense their remarks within as short a time as possible.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know when the hon. Minister will be called upon to reply?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will find out.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this Ministry is getting more and more importance day by day with the expansion of our scientific activities and technology. Every year, before the Budget, I generally meet some of the Scientists Organisations in Calcutta and each year, complaints of the same nature are made. I regret to state that the performance of the Ministry is not up to the mark, they are lagging behind and they are not being able to cope with the needs of the time. It is surprising to see that the number of science students is gradually decreasing in spite of the increase in the number of schools and colleges.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Is the hon. Member sure of his figures?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I am giving some figures.

Shri Humayun Kabir: One is proportion; another is figure.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I have got the figures of 1958. From 34 per cent....

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is it. Proportion is one thing; figure is another thing.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Proportion of science students, the proportion of science students in relation to students in general is decreasing gradually. From 34 per cent in 1950, the proportion of science students to the total students population declined to 28 per cent in 1958, and I think the ratio is further deteriorated at the present moment.

Secondly, a large majority of the better type of students are still affiliating themselves to the faculty of engineering and other applied sciences. Consequently, the quality of the research students and the higher science students is gradually coming down.

Shri Humayun Kabir: This does not concern or apply to this Ministry.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): The hon. Minister can pass it on to the appropriate Ministry.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Those discussions were over the day before yesterday.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: That discussion was only with respect to education generally, but I am talking about scientific education. According to the experts, the root cause of the slow growth of scientific education is the lack of facilities for teaching science in the schools and colleges.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is the concern of the Education Ministry and not of this Ministry.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I am referring to scientific education. Here also, the number of technological colleges is not quite sufficient or adequate enough to take the students who are applying for admission.

Then, regarding the condition of the present scientists, I should like to submit that it has not changed in spite of repeated demands to increase their emoluments and improve their service conditions. The first difficulty that still remains is financial. The average salary of the first class M.Sc. in India is about Rs. 200 P.M. But the average monthly salary of an Indian scientist who works in U.K. is about Rs. 800 P.M.; in the dollar area, it is more. The maximum

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salaries drawn by Indian scientists in U.K. and in the dollar areas are more than Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 P.M. respectively. In India, on the other hand, average salary of the Indian scientist is between Rs. 180 and Rs. 600 P.M.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Again, this is not correct. The minimum that we pay to a lecturer in our colleges is Rs. 410 p.m.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: So, there is a natural tendency for exodus from India to the foreign countries. Sometimes, we are told that the Indian scientists who are abroad are not willing to come back to India, but that is wrong and erroneous. Nearly fifty per cent of them expect a salary of not less than Rs. 600 P.M., and they will be satisfied if at least Rs. 600 P.M. is given, but in no case it is possible for them to adjust with the low salary that is paid in India.

The main difficulty in India, I think is in regard to the emphasis laid, we lay greater emphasis on the buildings and not on the men who work in these buildings. The history of science tells us that science grew around the men who were working and not in the buildings. In UK and other foreign countries they give first importance to the men who work. Then come the apparatus, and the buildings come last. It is just the opposite of that in our country. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to change the emphasis from the buildings to the men who work in these buildings. We have the finest buildings in which our national laboratories are housed, but, at the same time, equally necessary and good conditions have not been created for the scientists to work in these national laboratories.

The third difficulty, which we have voiced in previous years also is that there is a sense of difference or discrimination today between the different categories of scientists. As for the scientists in the first category, I am willing to call them super-scientists; they are generally at the helm of affairs of the Ministry. They are the scientists who are living on their past achievements and also on the chits sometimes granted to them by the foreign guests who come to visit India. They are having the how-all's' and the 'know-all's' of the scientific field, and they are near the Minister. Then comes the second category of scientists who are also powerful and who are in the good books of the super-scientists. But the third category of scietinsts are the university scientists, are very much ignored, and they are the worst sufferers in this respect, though they are in a majority.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that this hierarchy of scientists, which breeds corruption and frustration in the minds of the ordinary scientists is broken in the interests of the development of science.

Regarding the facilities for research work at the present moment, the industries in the private sector do not allow our scientists to have any training in their factories. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the research centres and the laboratories in the private sector are also forced to give opportunities to our scientists.

Professor Haldane had written an article about eight months ago, which was published in *The Hindu*, where he has beautifully depicted the picture. He says in that article:

> "All over the country, workers are regarded with jealousy by their superiors, who either discourage originality or steal its results. I recently saw a bibliography of publication by the Head of a well-known Indian laboratory....".

This is the estimate by a foreign scientist who has condemned the attitude of the super-scientists in this regard.

I am glad that recently a pool of scientists has been created, but that will not solve the real problem, unless the problems that I have stated are tackled and remedied.

Regarding co-ordination of research my hon. friend Shri Hem Barua has already referred to this. Yesterday, the hon. Minister said that there was no duplication and there was co-ordination. But I would like to quote some instances. Of course, there has been, of late, some co-ordination of the work of the different institutes under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. Yet, much more remains to be done. I may cite, for instance, that All India Radio have their own research unit, while the National Physical Laboratory have got their Time and Frequency Section. These two organisations virtually duplicate each other's work. Similarly, there is the case of the research section of the metallurgical laboratories and the Geological Survey of India; both have been known to have worked in the past on the same projects. What is even more surprising that one section in the same laboratory sometimes finds it difficult to get the help of another section. For instance, the work in one department of a national institute remains suspended for weeks, for want of guidance from another. Ultimately it came, but through personal efforts and not through any regular arrangements. That is why I would like to urge that co-ordination should be brought about not only between the different sections in the same institution but also between the different research institutes, so that research can be finalised in a proper manner, and we can get the best results in the long run.

I would like to say a word also about the Sahitya Akadami. This point has been referred to yesterday by my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee also, namely that for the last two years, that is, 1958 and 1959, no book has been produced in Bengali, Tamil and some other languages which is fit for being awarded a prize. It is really surprising for us to know this, because the hon. Minister is himself a writer in Bengali, and I think in all humility that even an article that is published in the newspaper *Chaturanga* is quite fit for getting a prize from the Sahitya Akadami, as I judge that standard at the present moment. Therefore, they should give more attention to these things. Otherwise, the whole system of award will be looked down upon by the people there.

Then I would like to say something about the *History of the Freedom Movement in India*. Reference was made to this book yesterday. I had also purchased one copy of it, when I found that there was a row in literary circles about the writing of this history. In my humble opinion also, this is a history dealing with all other things, all other incidents of the world except our freedom movement. Though it is the first volume, the tendency with which it has been produced does not really prove that the author will deliver the goods in the subsequent volumes.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): How can we say that?

Shri Aurbindho Ghosal: Therefore, we are afraid of the future volumes, and I support Shri H. N. Mukerjee when he says that the book should be withdrawn.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: This book has neglected to give many other details and many other conflicts which led to the 1857 movement.

Shri Ranga: It should be supplemented.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Lastly, I would like to say a few words about our cultural delegations. I will quote a recent incident. A conference is going to be held in Cairo and two delegates are being sent from here—both hon. Members of this Parliament. The expenses of one delegate

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have been met by the Congress Party; while the Party refused to meet the expenses of the other, he is being sent by the Ministry as a cultural delegate. This sort of hobnobbing as between G vernment and a political party should not be tolerated. I request the Minister to look into this afair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. C. Guha might have the five or six minutes he asked for.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of taking part in the debate on the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. I think the hon. Minister has been carrying on the work quite satisfactorily.

I have only a few words to say about the *History of the Freedom Movement in India.* Dr. Tara Chand is an eminent scholar. So it may not be quite proper for me to sit in judgment over his performance. But the b ok has come out in the name of the Government of India, as a publication of the Government of India. This has a long history. There was a Central Board of Advisers or someth ng like that to prepare a history of the freedom movement. Suddenly that Central Board was abolished or dissolved and this has been made a one-man assignment and Dr. Tara Chand has been asked to write the history.

At the very beginning, I should like to say one thing. He has made a very fine distinction between freedom and independence. I do not think the House will agree w th him that independence is a negative concept. H says:

> "Independence is a negative concept. Its implication is absense of dependence; it has no positive connotation...."

It is a very difficult idea for us agree with, because from the Indian outlook the corresponding Sanskrit word for independence is *swadhinata.* It is very much a positive concept.

Shri Rajendra Singh: On a point of order. Is it relevant for us to discuss the merit of this book here in this House?

Shri A. C. Guha: Surely. It has been published by the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is not merely a question of derivative meaning of the word 'independence.' The word 'independence' is not just a negative concept without any positive concept. But he has made a distinction beween independence and freedom. I feel that this is distinction without any difference.

Another astounding theory he has propounded is this:

> "As a result of the British intervention in the eighteenth century India lost independence, but under British tutelage which lasted for nearly two centuries it gained freedom".

I cannot understand in what sense the author has been able to say that under British tutelage India gained independence. In the *Oxford Dictionary,* I find the meaning of the word 'tutelage' explained thus:

> "Guardianship, office or function of a guardian, protection, acre, instruction, tuition'.

Are we to understand that the British took care of India simply because India was a minor nation just a child to be taken care of by a major nation like Britain? This is an astounding theory, and if the author proceeds with this idea that under British tutelage India gained its freedom, the whole outlook of the book will be vitiated.

Then again—

> "As a result of the British intervention in the eighteenth century India lost independence".

It is not a question of British intervention; it is a question of British conquest. The difference between the words 'intervention' and 'conquest' is not only quantitative but radically qualitative. But this is the outlook with which the author has proceeded.

The entire book is to be completed in three volumes. This is the first volume and in it he has written, as others have said, about everything except the independence struggle. It may be intended to be a sort of background study. But here also I cannot understand why he has devoted so many pages to the development of European economic system, *e.g.* manorialism, mercantilism etc. In two sections, in two different chapters, he has dealt with the development of European mercantilism; and European mercantilism and the manorial systems are hardly of any relevance to the history of the Indian freedom struggle.

Then he has said that the history of India's freedom struggle is a dialectic process. So naturally it must be divided into three stages. This is the first volume, which is to be the thesis. The next volume will contain the anti-thesis and the third will surely end in the synthesis. If this is the thesis, it has nothing to do with such movements in India. What has been said in the first volume has hardly anything to do with India's struggle for freedom or the Indian renaissance movement. It has very little to do with Indian history. Of ourse there are some chapters on Indian history, but the main attention has been devoted to the development of European society, the European economic system, European mercantilism and commercialism etc. There are also some chapters on the Moghul Empire and other things also.

If the first of the three volumes is entirely devoted to extraneous things, I do not know how he will cover the entire story of the freedom movement in the other two volumes. He has not touched on the 1857 rising. He has not even touched on the advent of Ram Mohan Roy. He was in doubt as to from which date he should start the history of the freedom struggle. He suggested 1885, the year of the birth of the Congress Party, and said that the Congress is just the result of certain other impacts. So he mentioned 1857 and said. 'No, the sepoy rising is also the result of certain other impacts'. He has declined to accept the date of the advent of Ram Mohan Roy as Ram Mohan was also the "product of the impact of British conquest". Therefore, he has gone to the "earliest stages"—the entire history of European commercialism, the European economic and social system and the downfall of the Moghul Empire in India.

Of the last two chapters, 'Social and Economic Consequence of British Rule', in the first he has dealt with the disintegration of moral economy and goes up to 1830 or something like that. But in this history I have not found a word about the anti-indigo plantation movement, which was a very great movement of national importance at least so far as the entire eastern India was concerned. It was the first agrarian movement in India. I think Professor Ranga and other students of Indian history or the Indian economic movement will surely give a proper place for the ant -indigo plantation movement in the Bihar-Bengal area. Practically, the entire eastern India was very much affected by the indigo plantation and by this movement against indigo plantation I do not find any mention made of that. I do not say that I have read the book carefully, all the pages, but I have tried to find out whether there is any reference in that to the Anti-Indigo plantation movement.

Then, about cultural history. Though there is a chapter on cultural life even the names of Kabir and Chaitanya have only been casually mentioned. I find the name of Chaitanya and Kabir mentioned only once. The names of Surdas, Ram Das, and Ravidas have not been mentioned at all. About

[Shri A. C. Guha]

the cultural developments of the medieval ages to which he has devoted a number of pages, there is mention of mostly irrelevant things. I do not think he has been able to make a correct estimate of the cultural movement in India, particularly, of the medieval saints who contributed not only to Indian culture but also to world culture in the form of trying to have a synthesis between Indian culture and Islamic culture.

So, when the book is coming under the auspices of the Government of India, there should be a complete rearrangement so that the next two volumes at least may be really devoted to the freedom struggle with due attention to all its aspects and with a proper appreciation of its background. I do not suggest that the book should be withdrawn.

An Hon Member: It should be withdrawn.

Shri A. C. Guha: That, I think, would be too much to suggest. But, anyhow, this is not the way in which the history of the freedom movement in India should be written. There should be a proper committee and persons who have had some knowledge of the freedom struggle should be associated with it. There are many scholars who can be associated with the writing of this history. I think Government will re-consider the whole question of giving this assignment to one man and to one, who, from he performance of the first volume, has not discharged his function in a satisfactory way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Mahanty. I should like to repeat that he should be as brief as possible.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, it is rather odd to discuss a book in the course of a debate on a Demand. But since I find that the *History of Freedom Movement in India* by Dr. Tara Chand has so much clouded the deliberations on the Demand, I feel tempted to offer my comments for whatever they are worth.

The fact has to be remembered that a writer is a creative artist, and much more a historian. Had the Government thought or had the House thought of having a stenographer to take down dictations—whatever we dictate—then I am sure they would not have wasted the talents of a writer of Dr. Tara Chand's eminence. The spectrum of a historian is wide in that there is scope for difference. And, I believe, the proper forum for debating this is, certainly, not the House, but it is provided elsewhere.

Then, again, the fact has got to be remembered—and it is a bitter and painful fact—that the ferment of Indian renaissance was brought to this country by the British. It is one thing to say that the British were imperialists. And we are proud that we have had to fight against them and all that. But the fact has to be remembered that the ferment of renaissance in this country was brought by the British. (*Interruption*). I am talking of renaissance. 1857 is a historic incident.

Again, what is the 1857 movement? Who were the leaders of the 1857 movement? Certainly, not these recent Congressmen. The leaders of the 1857 movement were.. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, let me not be interrupted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Sir, he would like to be corrected by anybody. He has given something which is not correct.

Shri Mahanty: The leaders of the 1857 movement were neither the Congressmen nor the P.S.P. men.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Nor were they the Ganatantra Parishad men.

Shri Mahanty: The Ganatantra Parishad can have a certain claim indirectly because you will find that the

potentates of Agra and Oudh were the leaders of the 1857 movement. They were not the people in the sense the P.S.P. would like to be talked about. So, let us face facts.

There were a number of rebellions. The scope or object of the rebellions was not to attain Indian freedom. There were some rebellions to which references have been made. In Orissa also there were some. In Hazaribagh there were some.

Shri Rajendra Singh: This sort of debate should not be allowed to continue. After all, it is a matter of history. Whatever is said here will be going on the records. He is saying something which......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has made his point. Because that had been permitted in the first instance and criticised, it is difficult for me to stop the other Members from referring to that. But, certainly, it is desirable that we should not go into details and take the arguments one by one and saying that this is not correct and all that. (*Interruption*). It should not be done in that manner.

Shri Mahanty: I do not want to cast aspersion on the freedom movement. I was merely pointing out that there are ways of interpreting and that there are ways of looking at history and it permits of differences in viewpoints and unless those differences are properly appreciated........

Shri Rajendra Singh: What about his observations regarding history, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member has made his own contribution also by these interruptions!

Shri Mahanty: I can give the hon. Member my arguments but I cannot give him the sense to understand.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would advise them to sit in the lobbies and discuss and decide.

Shri Mahanty: How can I also make him understand, Sir? I can only give my arguments.

Shri Rajendra Singh: So far as the standard of debate goes, he has to restrict himself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both are very intelligent Members. I would request the hon. Member who is speaking just now to move forward in order to be at some distance from the other hon. Member.

Shri Mahanty: I am grateful for your protection, Sir.

What I was trying to say was that I have no intention to go into this matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope there would not be any attacks from the rear.

Shri Mahanty: Sir, coming to the Demands, initially when I thought of participating in this Debate I thought of doing so for a simple request; and that is about the Archaeological Library. The Central Archaeological Library that we have in Delhi is one of the institutions where you will find the accumulated treasure not only of Indian but international scholarship. It has been preserved for generations to come.

Today we find many *imarats* coming up, all kinds of cement structures, overcrowding and towering. But, when we come to the Central Archaeological Library and Museum, we find it is a dingy cave where no light penetrates. Only the other day, I had been to the Library for some reference. I wanted a journal. Would you believe that in Delhi I had to enter the stack room which presented the picture of a cave lost in absolute darkness? This is what happened. The Librarian was a courteous person; and he brought out a torchlight from his drawer. It was 2 in the afternoon; and the Librarian was sitting armed with two torches, with 6 cell 'eveready' batteries. The Librarian is supposed to handle much better things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, he was deliberately doing it to escape the notice of everybody.

Shri Mahanty: He was sitting in the open. The torchlights had to be brought out. In that cave one has to search for these treasures like Ali Baba and Forty Thieves. That is the impression that is created when you go to the Library.

Then, there is the reading room. The reading room is a small table around which so many scholars have to crowd together. You cannot find scholarship there because what you find is mere gossip, because of the proximity of men round such a small table. It speaks volumes about the sense of values that prevails in this Government. When you are building such huge buildings, why can you not have a respectable building to house all these treasures where really scholars can go and work?

There is another aspect to which I would like to invite the attention of hon. Minister during the short time at my disposal. I relates to the cultural delegations. I have been saying that the culture of India is of a multi-hue pattern. In our national culture, the Indian culture, the various regional cultures of our country must be represented and that too in their proper perspective. If the hon. Minister cares to go through the composition of the delegations, he will find particular areas are being favoured. Culture is a matter which does not permit of partisan considerations. Culture is a matter which unites; culture is a matter which ennobles. But the way in which the Cultural Affairs Ministry is handing this matter suggests that culture permits scope for bitterness, for regional, partisan and parochial considerations.

There is another aspect about these Akadamies. I still remember the inaugural address which was delivered by the late Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in the Central Hall inaugurating the Sahitya Akadami. The Akadamies are not merely bureaucratic appendages. The Akadamies, and more so the Sahitya Akadami, in order to command respect from the writers must have standards of their own. It pains me to say that our Sahitya Akadami has not been able to evolve any standard. As has been said by many authors, there may be instances where awards have been made for considerations not of literary merit alone. Last year I had to point out that there must be somebody to lay some objective yardstick for assessing literary works. If literary works are going to be assessed in Government Departments by men who by no imagination, by no standard, are capable of judging those works, it is not only an insult to the authors, but also it goes against the very fundamentals of Sahitya Akadami. In that context, once again I take this occasion to plead that there should be some hard thinking and some norms should be laid down.

Now we come to the Lalit Kala Akadami. In Lalit Kala Akadami again......

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): It is a nice name.

Shri Mahanty: My hon. friend is interested in nice names—I can understand it. What I am saying is that Lalit Kala Akadami also functions out of its own prejudices. You visit its gallery. What do you find? You find only a particular school of painting is being patronised. The history of art can permit of many nuances in painting. Why should there be only Jamini Roy's paintings to start your National Gallery? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to appoint a committee to buy these art objects. Otherwise we would find that the purchasing of art objects and paintings permitting a lot of parochialism which should not be permitted.

Lastly about Sangeet Natak Akadami. It has produced more scandals than sangeet or natak. I do not know what has happened to the case where the Secretary of the Sangeet Natak Akadami was involved.

In conclusion I would like to say that this Ministry within its own limited resources and scope is doing wonderful work. But I am sure its best could be better and in order that the Ministry is capable of achieving anything worthwhile it should redeem itself from that bureaucratic and wooden-headed approach. Otherwise there is future for neither culture nor scientific research.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has in the very first sentence of its report stated that they have worked very satisfactorily and they have very confidently stated that the year was marked by an increased tempo of activity in all fields, both direct and indirect. Of course, I congratulate the Ministry for this proud statement. But at the same time I am disappointed that the Ministry is not able to cope with the increased needs of our people for progress through science and technology.

Sir, first I will deal with the *vigyan mandirs*. It was proposed by the Planning Commission that during the Second Plan period there would be about ninety to one hundred *vigyan mandirs* established throughout the country. This is the last year of the Second Plan. Government have till now established only thirty-eight *vigyan mandirs*. This year they expect to establish four more. On the whole the progress of establishing *vigyan mandirs* has been only less than 50 per cent.

Our country is a country of villages where more than 80 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. The object of establishing these *vigyan mandirs* is to impart scientific knowledge which is very vital for the people, to improve their standard and to teach them improved methods of agriculture. The slow progress that has been made in the establishment of these *vigyan mandirs* shows how negligent Government is towards the rural people. We all feel that proper attention is not paid to the villages and the rural people and that is substantiated by the Government's inability to establish the required number of *vigyan mandirs* in rural areas. In this connection I also want to submit that Government should see that these *vigyan mandirs* should teach improved methods of agriculture, environmental sanitation and hygiene, improvement of livestock and also how best they can control pests and preserve their foodstocks. That is also not being done. There must be literature in their own language which could be easily understood by the village people. I have seen that people are very eager to better their conditions. But the Government is not able to cope with their eagerness or their enthusiasm. They only say that they have improved in every aspect, both directly and indirectly; I would say rather that they are not looking into the other aspects of the thing. In spite of this they have mentioned in their report that they have progressed well. Coming to the National Atlas Organisation, I would say that there should be an atlas for industry; it will show where the industries have been established in the country and will indicate the regional disparities in the establishment of the industries. It will help to solve the problem of the disparity in growth. As regards the Central Salt Research Station, I am glad that they are doing very good work but I am sorry to find that the industries are not taking advantage of the researches. I hope that there should be proper co-ordination between the industry and the research institutions and the researches that are done there should be properly popularised amongst the industrialists.

13 hrs.

The Leather Institute at Madras is also doing good work and we are one of the best countries that produce the largest amount of raw hides and skins. There is ample market throughout the world for these articles but due to lack

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

of proper, efficient and adequate research in this regard, we are not improving this industry. I hope there should be more work in this regard. If the research made in the Central Building Research Institute at Roorkee is not according to the conditions of our country and in our villages, no useful purpose will be served. They may be doing some work which is not required for the common people and I request that attention should be given to the conditions that obtain here and the methods by which we can solve our problems.

Lastly, I would say a few words about the Odissi dance and music. In 1959, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that the expert committee appointed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi recognition of Odissi would submit its report soon but, I do not know what has happened during these 24 months. The committee has not yet given its report. Nothing has been decided and I do not know what are the difficulties of the committee. If that committee is not working, another committee may be appointed but the matter must not be delayed.

While replying to the discussion on Demands in 1959 the hon. Minister was pleased to say that arrangements were being made to print the rare manuscripts that are with Natyacharya Kalicharan Patnaik. My information is that nothing has been done. I do not know how far the promise of the Minister is going to be fulfilled.

Dr. Melkote (Raichur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is heartening to learn that the Ministry has been able to open about 196 technical schools which are called polytechnics and about 97 engineering colleges. Various other Ministries, particularly the PWD, witnessed in the First Plan period the lack of these personnel and therefore there was difficulty of spending money allotted to them. If in the Second Plan we have made considerable progress in this field in the different activities of the nation, all that has been possible due to the work that this Ministry has been doing in getting these colleges started.

While this is a very heartening feature, last year I had made out a point that the number of students that were being admitted are still insufficient to meet the needs of the country and I said that training should be given to the students in the evenings if they are already employed and had the necessary basic training. I do not know what the Ministry has been doing in this direction and almost no information is available in any of these reports.

I also made another suggestion and the hon. Minister said that it was a very good suggestion which should be accepted and he promised to look into it. That was about the diversification of the different types of training. I brought to his notice last year that in Zurich there were about 67 courses and the hon. Minister was telling me sometime back and in UK there were about 220—30 courses in these polytechnics. In most of our institutions, it is about 3 and in some it is 5-6. By diversifying these courses, many more students would be able to come in. Most of the students that pass Matric or the pre-university classes would be able to get into these courses and not make a rush to the science and arts colleges. That would also give them substantial avenues of employment. Even with regard to this not much information is available in the brochures that have been supplied to us.

It has been said that the Government of India had been considering the starting of a National Science Museum. One such museum for the whole country is insufficient. India is a very big place. Such museums can be seen in some countries, which are not as big as any of our States, in Europe. These national museums of the higher type ought to be provided for each State. When I say

National Science Museum I hope it covers all the natural sciences that one knows. Even so, the starting of one big museum in the country is certainly welcome so that the students may go and learn everything they can. If one goes to the Natural Science Museum in London, one can easily see that students from the teen ages of 14 or 15 and even graduates go there and sit there and learn things. There are people who teach according to the needs of these boys. Our museums have got to be provided with those facilities for the students to handle the material that is available and at the same time good care is to be taken. I hope the hon. Minister has in view all these possibilities.

I have seen some of these Vigyan Mandirs in a few places. There are about 30-40 of them, as the report says. But they are very poorly equipped and there is hardly anything worth seeing there. A good deal of work is yet to be done. If we have got to take the knowledge that is available in the world many more will not only have to be started but the quality and content also have got to be improved to a large extent. I hope the Ministry will pay attention to this aspect of the question.

The best part of the whole report, though that is not available here, is this. I understand that in Hyderabad they are going to start a women's polytechnic. Possibly, it has been decided to start such courses in other places also. This is one more new venture which is most welcome. But what are the courses that would be made available there. One does not know. I hope it would serve the needs of our women and at the same time the needs of the community and the country at large.

These are the few remarks, Sir, that I thought of making, but as I think that progress in all directions is necessary the money that is provided should be spent by this Ministry to the last paisa.

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as we have received a very good report on the working of the different departments under this Ministry, I have only a few observations and suggestions to make.

The most important thing is about the role of scientific research in the economic and industrial development and planning of this country. Here the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research plays a dominant part, and I congratulate the Ministry because the grant of Rs. 4 crores which was available during the last year has been increased to Rs. 4,95,00,000.

But, Sir, though it is welcome I feel that it is not adequate if you look at the tempo of our programme of industrialisation. It is a matter of pride and satisfaction that the results of the work done by our national laboratories and other institutions and also of the sponsored scientific research projects have been recognised in some form or other by foreign countries. We feel very proud of our scientists and technicians. But I feel that the question of their pay scales and allowances has not been dealt squarely and fairly. We have to do a lot in this respect. We have to improve the condition of their service in order to attract them for scientific research.

I have to submit here that the situation is rather anomalous. We feel there is a shortage of technical personnel in the public sector as well as in the private sector. But most of our young men who have been trained abroad and who have been trained here, most of our young men with foreign qualifications as well as Indian qualifications find it very difficult to get suitable jobs. On behalf of the Ministry it has been said very often that enough of incentives have been given in the form of advance increments and merit promotions. Sir, these incentives are not enough. Something has to be done with regard to the security of their service as well as the safety and security of their career.

[Shri L. Achaw Singh]

The Estimates Committee has observed that the results of the work done by our national laboratories and scientific research institutions have not been quite commensurate with the expenditure and the financial outlay on these institutions. It seems there is something wrong. I feel the atmosphere is not conducive for scientific research. We have got complaints, and these complaints are all well founded. I find that some of our people who are the authorities of these institutions or laboratories have not got the scientific spirit or the scientific approach. We find that they bring in some other considerations. Politics also has entered into the working of some of these institutions and laboratories. Our junior research workers feel very much discontented and discouraged. When a certain result has been worked out by some of the junior people, they do not find their names when the final result is published. They find that all credit is appropriated by the Director or some other senior worker of the institution. To that extent, Sir, they are very much discouraged. I suggest that the Government should do something to get rid of this situation and also to inspire a feeling of confidence in the scientific world.

I would like to draw the attention of this Ministry to another point, and that is about the time-lag in the commercial exploitation of the new inventions made by the national laboratories. It is reported that some of these results take a very long time before they are exploited on a commercial basis. Sometimes it takes two to four years. It is found to be a lengthy process, and I think we should do something by way of systematic planning so that these results may be utilised in a successful manner.

It is learnt that 50 per cent of the processes released by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research would not be commercially exploitable. It has been reported that up to December 1959 as many as 534 inventions were made by our national laboratories and other institutions in India. I want to know from the Minister the up-to-date figure of the inventions of these national laboratories and institutions and also the details as to how many of these inventions have been exploited commercially on a profitable basis.

In this respect, Sir, I feel that our industries are also to blame, because they do not take enough interest in the results produced by these laboratories. I would suggest that public sector industries should take a lead in this matter and they should show greater willingness to utilise the results of these national laboratories.

In a number of countries we find that the industries themselves sponsor the work of scientific research, and whenever there is any new invention or innovation in respect of a tool, equipment or process, the worker or the technician who produced it is amply rewarded, he is given due recognition. Here also we should do something by which we can focus the attention of our young men, technicians and workers in the industrial field so that they may be tempted, they may be inspired to find new innovations in the techniques, in the processes of our industrial production.

Then I come to the cultural aspect. There is a committee set up to organise the Ramayana Mela in U.P. The Mela is to be organised in Chitrakut and correspondence is going on between the State Government and the Committee which will deal with the different aspects and characters of Ramayana and also the different books published in the different Indian languages. The State Government has promised help in the matter. I would requests the hon. Minister and the Ministry to look into the matter and help the Committee and see that the work of the Committee is made a success.

I now come to some problems relating to Manipur. I find that there is no provision for a polytechnic in this State. There is no proper facility for technical education. There is one industrial training institute, but the facilities provided there are not adequate. While we have so many polytechnics and engineering colleges throughout India, we feel that we should also have one. Tripura has got one. I request the hon. Minister to make some arrangement for setting up a polytechnic in Manipur. I congratulate the Minister because a provision of about Rs. 2.75 lakhs has been made as a building grant to the Central College of Manipur at Imphal. The people coming from outside are put to much inconvenience, because there is no hostel accommodation. When they want to learn Manipuri dance, the construction of a hostel is as important as the construction of a building. But I would like to submit that the working of the college is not at all satisfactory. There is a lot of governmental interference in the working of the institution there, and I request that the govering body should be reconstituted and the working of the institution and the courses of study should be reorganised. I would also request the Minister to make some provision for an anthropological survey of the different tribes and linguistic groups in Manipur, because that will help the national and emotional integration of the different tribes and communities living there and thus help the understanding about eastern India. It is very important.

Lastly I feel that in the matter of setting up vigyan mandirs and the popularisation of science by the publication of scientific subjects in regional languages, we have been very much neglected. I request the Minister to make some provision for the setting up of vigyan mandirs and cultural centres in that conrner.

There has been a representation made by some of the scholars for the publication of all Manipuri manuscripts and I request the Minister to look into this aspect also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri H. N. Mukerjee has written to the office that when he was called in the first instance he could not intimate the number of cut motions that he wanted to move. He has conveyed to me that he wanted cut motion No. 758 also to be considered as moved. In addition to those that have already been circulated to hon. Members, cut motion No. 758 also is allowed to be moved.

Desirability of withdrawing from circulation the first volume of the History of Freedom Movement.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100" (758).

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, and in doing so, I wish to repeat the tributes that I paid last time to the Minister in charge, who is not only a scholar but also writer and a great student so far as culture is concerned. Straightway, with your leave, I shall refer to the book published under the auspices of the UNESCO. Dr. Aney, on another occassion, referred to the publication under the auspices of the UNESCO about ancient civilisations, that is, *The History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind*. It is true that Sir Leonard Woolley, who is one of the eminent scholars with an international reputation and another scholar are associated with the work. I find that fortunately it is still on the tapis and is open to revision. I sincerely hope that the Ministry will take steps to prevent this publication going as it does.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

In that book you will find that the entire Aryan civilisation is dismissed in about ten lines. I shall quote from a speech delivered by Prof. R. C. Majumdar at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. He says:

"After a description of the Indus Valley Civilization, its overthrow is ascribed to the conquest by the Aryans. . . " and then he quotes:

'Aryan victory seems to have involved wholesale massacre—the bodies of women and childern lie amongst the ruins of the houses—and there was no chance of any trade revival under the rule of the barbarians'."

Elsewhere, the Rig Veda is tersely dismissed in these words:

"The Rigveda is the epic of the destruction of one of the great cultures of the ancient world."

They are very cocksure about this. They do not seem to have any doubts about it. But I take a bet. They have not touched or read a few lines of that great Veda. Again, they have also referred to various dates and the vedic periods of civilisation. There is the smug assumption by the historian that all history started about 10,000 years ago and anything historical happened before Ptolemy and the Chinese dynasties and various dyansties of ancient Indian civilisations. If they have read Prof. Krishnan's book written in Tamil, entitled *The Age of the World*, they would have found that the four *yugas* of the Hindus are nearest the date or mark in so far as the age of the earth is concerned. It is just possible that there were many, many civilisations. Just suppose you and I alone are left and the rest of the world is destroyed, and we alone are left . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I should not like to survive!

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I should like to survive with you. Supposing, we are left with a few reams of paper and a pencil and we write that this was the age of internal combustion engine, jet planes and motor-cars, the generations making a fresh start would not believe it, unless they see these things in existence. Therefore, it is just possible that there were very many civilisations. But it is very wrong to assume things. I sincerely hope that this astute Ministry, which consists of experts and, if I may say so, of great prefessors for whom I have regard, will put an end to this sort of publication under the auspices of the UNESCO. Dr. Aney has spoken with fervour about this, and I do not want to add to what he has said.

Straightway, I shall also proceed to say a few words about Dr. Tara Chand's book. I really understand the feelings of the House on the freedom movement. The freedom movement is referred to in this book in a certain manner which, to say the least, is not complimentary to the freedom movement itself. The first volume has come. I do not at all support what has has said. But once we choose the historian—he is an author and a historian with some reputation and some standing—can we doctor what he has to say? It is impossible in India to do so. In other countries, it may be possible. I just want to tell Shri H. N. Mukerjee that in other countries, you can give instructions to write in a certain manner. But here, once you choose the man, he has got independence. We could reject the book and ask him to write with the correct prespective and I certainly hope that there will be improvement in the subsequent publication. But I wish to say, in defence of the Ministry, that once you have chosen—and it is not denied that Dr. Tara Chand is . . .(*Interruption*)

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I think it is going to be a Government of India publication; it is going to

have the stamp of the Government of India, and so, I feel that this book should not be such as to put our country to some kind of humiliation or shame. I think a very unfair account of the Indian struggle is given in that book; and I think that if a person is writing a book under his own name he can say whatever he likes. But it is going to be a Government of India publication, and I think it should reflect the main trends of the opinions of the Government of India and not his own personal preferences.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukuttai): Especially when the Government have provided Rs. 10½ lakhs for this purpose, the Government have got a responsibility not only to Parliament but also to the public in regard to what is published in this book.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: I entirely agree with regard to this aspect, namely, that it is a Government of India publication. I am only stating this in defence of the Ministry; not that any defence is needed by me. But I personally think that perhaps some other person could have been chosen. Yet, once a professor is chosen, he writes, and the first volume has come. It is quite right that Parliament should take notice of this and make comments on it. I am only stating that so far as the Government is concerned, this is all that can be said about it. They have chosen a historian of repute. He has written a book. It is a great pity that he seems to draw a distinction between freedom and independence. Certain differences appear to be rather jumbled up. I do not want to stand behind anyone in so far as the expression of feelings is concerned.

I now come to the excellent work done by the Ministry in so far as the National Research Development Corporation is concerned. We have 42 new inventions, making a total of 576 in all. With regard to the surveys of India which are being carried out very efficiently, I sincerely hope that along with the National Atlas Organisation, the Botanical Survey and the Zoological Survey, the Geological Survey also will be added on to this Ministry, because this is a Ministry of experts, and it is a pity that there is dichotomy. I had to speak about this aspect last time also. This Ministry seems to be *functus officio* so far as the Geological Survey is concerned. I personally feel that if this Ministry was in charge, there is lignite mining taking place in Neiveli and there would have been a research school near about it so far as lignite and allied minerals are concerned. But nothing is happening now. The geological survey may be doing excellent work, but it must be part of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs.

The really illuminating portion of the report is Chapter II which deals with the scientific pool. I am very glad that we have now got 200 persons in the pool. I sincerely hope we will have more and more of our people coming in and doing research work. Not only that; their emoluments must be increased much more than what has been done now. Some of the research scholars are getting Rs. 80 or Rs. 90—I am not referring to the higher scientific pool, but to the people lower down. Also, their number should be increased. Every day, we are producing first class scientists and I am very glad more money is being granted under this head.

It is also true that so far as publications are concerned, we have very fine publications to our credit. On page 63, one of the books mentioned on archaeology is *Indian Sculpture* by Shri C. Sivaramamurti. I am aware of it myself and it is really one of the classic books. I am very glad we have many publications, but many more brochures have to come so far as the publication department is concerned.

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

Regarding technical education, I am very glad so many regional engineering colleges are going to be started. The merit-*cum*-means scholarship they are instituting has not only to be diversied, but it has to be increased very much more in number. In Russia, the student pays very little. The moment they find a student is really applying his mind properly to his studies and is doing well and is bent towards research, he is well-fed, looked after very well and given facilities to from place to place. That sort of thing should be done here also, because the future of the country depends on these students, especially first class students and research workers.

So far as cultural activities in India are concerned, we must have more and more of admixture to bring about emotional integration in India. We must have more and more North Indian artiste troupes touring South India and more and more South Indian troupes coming to North India. We must choose the very best, so far as touring artistes are concerned.

Regarding the delegations going outside India, there also I have no doubt the Ministry will bear in mind that unless we send the very best people out, we are not going to make a name for ourselves. What is more important is our Indian artistes going abroad find themselves absolutely at sea outside India. Unless they are properly looked after and managed properly by efficient managers, we are not going to make a name for ourselves. I hope this will be borne in mind by the Ministry so far as delegations are concerned.

Coming to archaeology, I feel very strongly that this Ministry must take much more interest in temples. I am not parochial or regional, but I am shocked to find in page 47 there is only a very short paragraph devoted to temple survey and except some temples in Nagarjunakonda and the cave-temples in the Pandya and Kerala regions, nothing is referred to. I do not think in the whole world there can be anything equal to the thousand-pillar *mantapam* in Rameswaram. There are also the famous temples at Kancheepuram and Madurai. You cannot build temples like them again in India. Actually a granite supporting-slab of nearly 100 feet length, 10 to 15 feet breadth and huge thickness has been lifted hundreds of feet above. How they did it is marvellous. There are many such slabs supporting various temples and *gopurams*. These are magnificent works of art. The State Government is doing excellent work in this connection, but their resources are limited.

I spoke last year about the Kailasanatha Temple which is under the Ministry's care. They sent some men from the P.W.D. to repair it. There you find magnificent pillars with cracks. It is so old, belonging to pre-Buddhist times, that the stone is crumbling and becoming sand. There I find a lot of cement is being put on beautiful sculptures to fill up the cracks. That is not what should be done. In North Dame in Paris—the hon. Minister went there the other day to lay some foundation stone—he must be aware of how they pump in cement which suits the architecture. They pump in a special kind of alloy into the cracks, cover it and try to preserve the old form as much as possible. That sort of thing is very necessary. You must have experts. You will find excellent *silpis* and masons in the south and all over India who work on stone. They must be encouraged and there should be more scope for them.

Lastly, I find a number of antiques are sold out and taken away. It is easy to get hold of them. Now fortunately it has stopped in South India. You will find a fine Nataraja—a *utsava vigraham*—in somebody's drawing room. You will find an ash

tray put somewhere near the hand of the Nataraja, so that people can enjoy the art and also use the ash tray. That is the regard they have for the vigraham. We find so many beautiful antiques going outside India. That must be stopped. You must be armed with legislation and given power to stop this.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही संक्षिप्त भाषा में दो तीन बातें उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं। लेकिन अपनी बातों को उपस्थित करने से पहले "संस्कृति" शब्द पर मैं आपत्ति प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय की ओर से जितने भी नृत्य और मनोरंजन के हलके हलके कार्यक्रम चलाए जा रहे हैं और उन्हें प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है, उनके लिये "संस्कृति" शब्द का प्रयोग करना भारतीय परम्परा के प्रतिकूल है। इस बात को मैं इसलिये भी कह रहा हूं कि "संस्कृति" "संस्कार", और "संस्कृत" इन तीन शब्दों के पीछे भारत में अपना एक इतिहास है। जहां भी कोई इस प्रकार का सरकारी या अर्ध सरकारी कार्यक्रम होता है और उसमें सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम या कल्चरल प्रोग्राम ऐसा लिखा रहता है। उसके पीछे यह ही भावना ध्वनित होती है कि कुछ संगीत और नृत्य का कार्यक्रम जरूर होगा। मैं जोरदार शब्दों मे कहना चाहता हूं कि सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय को इन कार्यक्रमों के लिये "सांस्कृतिक" शब्द का प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिये, वह उनके लिए कलात्मक कार्यक्रम या मनोरंजक कार्यक्रम शब्दों का प्रयोग कर सकता है, लेकिन "सांस्कृतिक" कह कर नृत्य और संगीत को प्रोत्साहन देना यह "संस्कृति" शब्द का एक बहुत बड़ा अपमान है।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आपने अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा है कि हमने अपने देश से दूसरे देशों को सांस्कृतिक मंडल भेजे हैं। हमारे देश के लिए यह परम्परा कोई नई नहीं है। पुरानी परम्परा इस बात की साक्षी है। छोड़िये उस प्राचीन काल की जब कि पुलस्त्य कभी आस्ट्रेलिया गये थे और कण्व अमरीका गए थे और वहां उन्होंने भारतीय संस्कृति का सन्देश दिया था। मैं तो आपको पराधीन भारत की बात कहना चाहता हूं जबकि स्वामी रामतीर्थ, स्वामी विवेकानन्द और डा० राधा कृष्णन जैसे भारतीयों ने भारत से बाहर विदेशों में जा कर भारतीय संस्कृति का सन्देश दिया है। उनके सन्देशों को सुनकर भारत का गौरवपूर्ण स्वरूप विदेशों के सामने आता है। लेकिन अब सांस्कृतिक शिष्टमंडल के नाम पर जब संगीत और नृत्य की मंडलियां दूसरे देशों में भेजी जाती हैं और उनके लिए फिल्म अभिनेत्रियों का प्रयोग किया जाता है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक प्रकार से भारतीय संस्कृति का उपहास है। यह हमारे लिये गौरवपूर्ण नहीं है कि जहां परतंत्र भारत में हमारा संदेश लेकर स्वामी विवेकानन्द जैसे महापुरुष विदेशों को गए वहां स्वतंत्र भारत में इस प्रकार हमारा सांस्कृतिक सन्देश विकृत रूप में विदेशों को भेजा जा रहा है।

हमने आपके प्रतिवेदन में यह भी पढ़ा है कि सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय ने विदेशों में सन्देश देने के लिये भी कुछ सहयोग दिया है। रामकृष्ण मिशन के स्वामी चिन्मयानन्द जी को विदेश यात्रा के लिए ८३५२ रुपए दिया गया है लेकिन उसके नीचे ही हम देखते हैं कि दूसरी ही लाइन में यह लिखा है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरानी रहमान जब अपनी नृत्य मंडली को लेकर गयीं तो उनको ३५ हजार रुपया दिया गया। आप इन दोनों की तुलना तो करें। इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक उदाहरण याद आता है। एक पंडित जी किसी स्थान पर आध्यात्मिक उपदेश दे रहे थे

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

श्रौर उनके सामने ही एक स्त्री का नृत्य हो रहा था। लेकिन जब दोनों को पैसा मिला तो पंडित जी ने देखा कि उनको तो ३० रुपये मिले पर उस स्त्री को ३०० रुपये मिले। इस पर पंडित जी ने रो कर कहा कि :

फूटी श्रांख विवेक की कहां जायें जगदीश
कलावती को तीन सौ श्रौर मनीराम को
तीस ।

इसी तरह से श्राप देखें कि स्वामी चिन्मयानन्द जी को तो ४३५२ रुपये दिये गये पर इन्दिरानी रहमान की मंडली को ३५ हजार रुपये दिये गये। इस प्रकार के श्रौर भी उदाहरण हैं।

(हंसी)

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस चीज को उपहास में न लिया जाये लेकिन इस पर सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय गंभीरता से विचार करे।

दूसरी बात भी मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार की विवादास्पद चीजों के श्रन्दर श्रपना हाथ नहीं डालना चाहिए। कुछ दिन पहले मैं ने एक प्रश्न किया था श्रौर सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री श्री मनमोहन दास ने उसका उत्तर दिया था। मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि मथुरा का जो कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर है क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उसको भी संरक्षित स्थान घोषित करने जा रही है। उत्तर में बताया गया कि कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी कोई जानकारी हमको नहीं मिली है कि जिससे हम उसको उस रूप में स्वीकार कर सकें।

मुझे श्राश्चर्य है कि श्राप का विभाग इस प्रकार की उल्टी जानकारी श्रापको कैसे देता है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर के पक्ष में कोई पुरातत्वीय सबूत नहीं है लेकिन मैं वैज्ञानिक श्रनुसन्धान श्रौर सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्रालय को बतलना चाहता हूं कि इसके एक नहीं श्रनेकों प्रमाण हैं जो कि इसके पुरातत्वीय होने को सिद्ध करते हैं। पुराना इतिहास तो इस बात का साक्षी है ही श्रौर मुहम्मद गजनवी के मुंशी श्रला उतवी ने तवारीख यमूनी में इस की चर्चा की है। श्री कर्निगहम की पुरातत्व सम्बन्धी रिपोर्टों में विस्तार से इसका वर्णन है। मथुरा के श्रंग्रेजी काल के कलक्टर मिस्टर ग्राउस ने भी मथुरा पर एक पुस्तक लिखी है श्रौर उसमें इस कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर की चर्चा की गई है। इसके श्रतिरिक्त बहुत से विदेशी यात्री जो कि समय समय पर हमारे देश में श्राते रहे हैं उन्होंने भी इस मन्दिर की चर्चा की है। विदेशी यात्री श्री वर्नियर श्रौर टेवरनियर ने भी श्रपनी यात्राश्रों के वर्णन में मथुरा के इस कृष्ण मन्दिर जन्म की चर्चा की है। यह सब देखते हुए भी जो वैज्ञानिक श्रौर श्रनुसन्धान श्रौर सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री डा० म० मो० दास ने कहा है कि इसके बारे में श्रभी तक कोई प्रामाणिक जानकारी नहीं मिली है बड़ा श्राश्चर्यजनक है श्रौर मैं चाहता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करें। कम से कम केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस प्रकार के स्थानों पर जो कि विवाद स्पद स्थान हैं उन पर हाथ डालने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए। श्रगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रकार से किसी एक सम्प्रदायक विशेष को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए उनके धर्मस्थान को तो संरक्षित स्थान घोषित कर देती है श्रौर दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के लोगों के साथ न्याय नहीं करती है श्रौर दूसरे मत वालों के विचारों को इस तरह से ठेस पहुंचायेगी तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप यदि कोई इस प्रकार की स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी जोकि नहीं होनी चाहिए तो उस स्थिति के लाने का दायित्व इस सरकार पर ही होगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि कृष्ण जन्म मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार का कोई भी पग उठाने से पहले सरकार थोड़ी गम्भीरता के साथ इस बारे में विचार कर ले।

एक बात जो कि मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आज के ही हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स समाचारपत्र में इस आशय का समाचार छपा है और मै समझता हूं कि माननीय सदस्यों ने जोकि समाचारपत्र देखते होंगे उन्होंने भी उसे पढ़ा होगा कि दिल्ली का जन्तर मन्तर मरम्मत के अभाव में और सरकारी लालफीते शाही का शिकार हो कर गिरता चला जा रहा है और जन्तर मन्तर की दीवारें खिसक रही हैं ।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले की बात है कि जब सांस्कृतिक उपमंत्री डा० म० मो० दास से हमने यह जानकारी ली थी कि क्या दिल्ली में कोई ऐसा भी स्थान है जोकि पुरातत्व की दृष्टि से राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित नहीं किया गया है और उनको आर्थिक सहायता दी जा जा रही है तो उन्होंने इसके उतर में बतलाया था कि दिल्ली की जामा मस्जिद को भी १ लाख ४५ हजार और कुछ सौ रुपये के ऊपर दिये गये हैं जबकि वह एक धार्मिक स्थान है और उसको राष्ट्रीय स्मारक घोषित नहीं किया गया है । लेकिन जन्तर मन्तर जो कि एक राष्ट्रीय स्मारक हो सकता है और जिसका कि ऐतिहासिक महत्व भी है उसकी मरम्मत कराने का काम आज से दो वर्ष पहले मंजूर हुआ था लेकिन सरकारी लाल-फीतेशाही के कारण अभी तक उसकी मरम्मत नहीं हो पायी है और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उसकी दीवारें और दरवाजा धीरे धीरे गिर रहे हैं । सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार की अपेक्षा और ढीलढाल न की जाय और इस तरह के पुरातत्व महत्व की इमारतों की समय पर आवश्यक मरम्मत करा ली जाय ताकि इस प्रकार की महत्व-पूर्ण चीजें मरम्मत के अभाव में खराब न हों।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और संक्षिप्त भाषा में कह कर समाप्त करूंगा और वह यह है जैसे कि अभी माननीय पट्टाभिरमन् ने भी अपने भाषण में इस बात की ओर संकेत दिया कि ऋगवेद दुनिया के पास में एक इस तरह का सांस्कृतिक ग्रंथ है जो कि किसी जाति विशेष अथवा सम्प्रदाय विशेष की सम्पत्ति नहीं है बल्कि वह मनुष्य मात्र की सम्पत्ति है । वह सम्पूर्ण विश्व के प्राणियों के लिये है । ऐसा कहना केवल हमारे देशके विद्वानों का ही नहीं है अपितु विदेशी विद्वानों का भी कहना है कि ऋगवेद दुनिया की लाइब्रेरी में सब से पुरानी पुस्तक है और जैसा कि श्री पट्टाभिरमन् ने भी कहा है मैं चहाता हूं कि ऋगवेद के समान वैदिक ग्रथों पर अनुसंधान कार्य करने के लिये कोई एक उच्चस्तरीय समिति नियुक्त की जाय । इस प्रकार के प्राचीन ग्रंथों पर जो इन के विशेषज्ञ हों उनसे अनुसधान करायें और उन ग्रथों से यदि इस प्रकार की चीजें प्राप्त हो सकें जोकि भावी भारत के निर्माण में सहायक हो सकें तो यह अत्यन्त उपयोगी होगा ।

Shri Abdul Salem (Tiruchirapalli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs has given a good account of itself and deserves all praise for its performance in the last year.

The scope of the Ministry is vast and, broadly, its functions relate to basic and scientific research, industrial research and cultural activities. In themselves these functions should have certain clear defined priorities to have a balanced approach. While basic and fundamental research is essential, it is equally important that day to day problems of the industry are looked into and solutions found for their difficulties. Cultural activities are different and they are directed to contribute an understanding of the cultural values amongst the different sections of the Indian society and of India abroad. Much advance has been made in other Western countries in fundamental research. We have to continue with our own humble efforts not only to create consciousness but also to provide a firm base for future development. Russia has set an example that more emphasis on basic

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problem of research not connected with commercial aspects pays rich dividends in the long run.

The Ministry has established, under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, a chain of national laboratories and institutes which are engaged in various research problems relevant to industries and their development. Here I will suggest that the Ministry should improve its liaison with the industries in the public and private sectors. This will give point and direction to the efforts that are being made and will also enhance their utility. In line with Government policy of bringing about harmony between the private and public sector undertakings, I would suggest that we should welcome the participation of industries in these researches. If this is not possible, we should devise other ways and means of making them use these more and more.

Sir, I want to say something about cultural activities. These are tackled in two planes: within India and outside India. We have achieved independence and political unity, but we have to develop forces of unity so that fissiparous tendencies are checked. There is an inherent unity amongst the various regions in the country, but a better appreciation of the culture, tradition and ways of one region in the other will definitely contribute to harmony. The Ministry should employ all media at its disposal towards this end.

The second problem which the Ministry should tackle in this regard is the emotional and psychological integration. The cause and effects of incidents like Jabalpur should be studied carefully and necessary remedies are taken in hand.

Our outside relation programme should definitely have priority. Firstly, I would like to make it plain that what we are doing abroad by way of presenting India is not enough. After all, every man who goes abroad is our national representative and unless we improve our morale and national character and business technique we cannot create a favourable impression.

Within the resources available, let us concentrate on improving our cultural ties with Himalayan States and Africa. There are quite a few African students in Delhi and I believe that they are not being looked after well. Instead of spending money on cultural delegations, we would do well to see that they are happy and contented and carry home good memories.

Sir, after the rape of Tibet by China, thousands of refugees have crossed the border. The Tibetan culture can be preserved only in India which, in the past, has absorbed varied cultures. If it is to be preserved, it should be preserved only in India.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for his effort to establish the Institute of Petroleum. With the growing demands of petroleum and petrochemical industries, this is essential. But, again, I say that in all schemes connected with the industrial research we must take the private sector with us. New techniques in refineries are also being investigated and I hope they will be able to guide the public sector refineries for producing more of high speed diesel oil for which there is greater demand than for other crude cuts.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would at the outset like to thank all hon. Members who have participated in this discussion. (*Shri M. B. Thakore*: What about those who could not participate?) ... and, I thank, probably even more those hon. Members who have been sitting here listening to the speeches of others because that is a real exercise in cultural discipline.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Pattan): We did not get time.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Silent spectators.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Most of the criticism has been constructive and of a friendly nature and I am a little unhappy to find that the only note of indignation was by my very old and honoured friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, whom I have known for about 40 years and have always admired for his quality of indignation. It does not matter what the subject is. Whether here or abroad, he has always been indignant about something. If he were a little younger, I would have called him an angry young man. If he were a little older, he would have been in the category of angry old men. But being neither very young nor old, he is only angry. That is probably why in discussing subjects where really there is not much room for passion he was able to import successfully a fair amount of heat and volume but, I am afraid, not very much light.

I will start with his comments on the Department of Archaeology. I am entirely at one with him when he said that more and better work is needed. Certainly, more and better work is needed. This has been the burden of his song with regard to most of the activities of this Ministry. We are trying to do our best, but even our best is not good enough and therefore there is always room for improvement. We shall always welcome suggestions, but it would be more helpful if they were concrete suggestions as to how the work is to be made better and how it is to be expanded.

He referred, of course, to Nagarjunakonda. It has become with him a hardy annual. I am afraid that we probably have a slightly different approach to this problem. Many of us worked as long and as hard as it was possible to preserve Nagarjunakonda, but when it was finally decided that the dam would be built on the Krishna River and that Nagarjunakonda would be submerged, we used all our energies in trying to salvage what was possible. To express regret again and again and to keep on saying why it cannot be saved when it is known that it cannot be saved, is I think, a kind of sentimentality. Why should we go back on these things instead of concentrating on salvaging what can be salvaged?

I would have welcomed it if Shri Mukerjee had told me where we can do more in salvaging. A full survey of those 3,000 to 4,000 acres of land has been made and excavations were completed last December. If he could tell me that these are the areas which have not been covered or that these are the things which ought to be salvaged, his criticism would have been very useful. But merely to express regret why Nagarjunakonda is being submerged helps neither him nor us nor this country. In this struggle between the living and the dead, the claims of the living cannot be overlooked. The people of Andhra Pradesh and Madras have decided that this dam should be built so that about a million acres of land can be brought under irrigation. I think it is better that we concentrate on the future, on the salvaging and protection of the monuments that can be protected rather than on wasting our energies in vain regrets.

My hon. friend also referred to excavations in Arikkanmedu and Kaveri regions. I have noted them and welcome these suggestions. At the appropriate time we will undertake them. He knows, as a member of the Central Board of Archaeology, the major problem before the Department of Archaeology at the moment is to undertake three large scale excavations—one in the Rajasthan area for the painted grey pottery; a second in South India for the earlier neo-lithic culture which will also throw a considerable light on the Dravidian culture to which my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, made a reference . . .

Shri Narasimhan: Exactly where?

An Hon. Member: Salem.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That I cannot say as yet. It may be Salem for all I know, but where exactly it will be will be decided by archaeological considerations and not by considerations of any other kind.

The third excavation will be somewhere in the east. It will be in the Gangetic Valley, but exactly where, again I cannot say because it will depend upon archaeological considerations.

Then, my hon. friend referred also to grants to Deccan College and the Asutosh Museum. He was rather angry that only Rs. 4,000 were given to the Asutosh Museum. I think he was not briefed properly. During 1960-61 we have sanctioned Rs. 30,000 to the Asutosh Museum out of which Rs. 14,890 have already been paid. They have been told that as soon as they send us the utilisation certificate the balance will be paid to them. This Rs. 4,000 was an additional grant for excavations on which the total expenditure was only Rs. 7,900. Our formula is that we grant 50 per cent of whatever is spent on special excavations of this type. I do not therefore understand what exactly his grouse was.

My hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan, was concerned with the organisational set-up of the Department of Archaeology. I know it is one of his old loves and like all old loves he can never forget it. Therefore he returns to it again and again though he finds that there is discouragement from almost every other side. He appealed to some of the leading archaeologists of this view. He appealed to archaeologists outside India and I am very sorry to say, as he himself knows, that everyone of them has said that the present set up in which the different types of works are properly coordinated is the most satisfactory for the proper development of archaeology in this country and that any bifurcation or division of the Department as has been suggested by my hon. friend would be disastrous for Indian archaeology. I think 'disastrous' is the word used by one leading archaeologist of the world. I do not know why in spite of advice of this type, not from me and not from officers of my department but from leading archaeologists of the world, he still persists in trying to split up the Department which has done splendid work and which has brought honour and distinction to the country.

With regard to his other two points about preservation of paintings of South India and excavations for Dravidian history, I have noted his suggestions. We shall do whatever is possible. Some paintings in South India have already been renovated and cleaned. He himself referred to the fact that through methods of chemical cleaning some of the hitherto almost indiscernible paintings in the Tanjore temple have been revealed in their almost pristine glory. I am sure that the Department will continue to do that type of work.

I have already referred to the question of excavations for Dravidian history. He also referred to the Aswan Dam and seemed to express some surprise on the fact that work has not begun. I am surprised at his surprise because according to the programme which has been drawn up it has been decided that work on the pre-historic sites will begin from the winter of 1961. When the programme is to begin the work in the winter of 1961, it is a little surprising that surprise should be expressed that work has not already been finished and a report submitted.

Shri Narasimhan: The answers were not complete.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The answers were probably not very clear to my

hon. friend and it may be that our answers also were not as explicit as they ought to have been. But the general position is that a preliminary survey has been made. The Director-General of Archaeology and the Director of the School of Archaeology, who will be the leader of the expedition, were in the Egyptian region of the United Arab Republic when I was there and together we have gone over a number of sites. They have made a preliminary selection. But it is an international programme in which a large number of countries are cooperating and therefore the final allocations will be made some time probably during this summer. I am hoping that in the winter of 1961 the work will start there. It will not only enrich our archaeologists' experience but will bring certain important gains to India. I also hope—this is only a hope that I can express—it will throw some light upon the relations between India and Egypt in ancient days.

My hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, referred to excavations in Rangmati in West Bengal and in Orissa. In all these places excavations have been carried out from time to time, but it all depends on the availability of resources and on the question of priorities. As I have said earlier today, the priority at the moment is to try to clear out certain hitherto not very clear episodes of Indian history. For that the three major problems are the neolithic cultures of South India and Eastern India and the culture of the painted grey pottery in Western India. When these have been completed, other programmes will be taken in hand.

14 hrs.

Here, I would like to remind the hon. House of one very significant thing about archaeology. In a sense archaeologists, from the nature of the case, are enemies of ancient remains. Because, once a site has been excavated and exposed, it is very difficult to protect it. So long as objects are covered by the accretions of centuries if not thousands of years, they are protected against weather, climate and the vagaries of nature and the vagaries of man. Once they have been exposed, the work has to be carried out quickly. Otherwise, there is the danger that some very valuable elements may be lost. Therefore, we do not wish to expand the programmes of archaeology too rapidly without taking proper care to see that whatever is excavated is properly studied and wherever possible preserved.

My hon. friend Shri Radhe Lal Vyas referred to the excavations at Ujjain. The necessary excavations have been carried out. When the three major priorities are covered, we may return again to Ujjain. It will, again, be a question that would have to be decided on archaeological principles and not on principles of my like or dislike or the local affiliations or the local patriotism of any one Member of this House, whether on this side or that side.

My hon. friend Shri Mahanty referred to the location of the Archaeological Library. He has probably forgotten that it was decided at one time that the Archaeological Library was to be shifted from Delhi to Nagpur. It was, if I may be permitted to say, so, through my personal intervention and through my personal pleading with some of the authorities concerned who allocate accommodation to the different Ministries that this Library was retained in Delhi. Naturally, we were beggars and we could not be choosers. With the new Museum building coming up, I think this problem will be solved very soon and we will be able to house the Library as it ought to be housed.

My hon. friend Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman referred to Temple survey in the south and said that sufficient was not being done. He is probably not aware that we have two programmes

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of temple survey in India: one, a survery of temple architecture in the north and the second, a comprehensive programme of survey of temple architecture in the south.

This work is proceeding and as soon as the work is completed, adequate volumes with profuse illustrations will be published to give the people a knowledge of the enormous wealth and splendour of the temple architecture of this country.

He also referred to the export of antiquities. He probably forgot that we have already an Act by which no antiquity can go outside India without the personal approval of the Minister concerned. We take very good care to see that nothing of importance goes out of this country. At the same time, I feel that where there are a number of specimens of the same type, there is no reason why some of these specimens should not go abroad. We do not want to be represented in the world outside by inferior specimens of our art and sculpture. We have laid down the policy that unique objects shall not go out of the country. Where an object is not unique and there are a number of instances of the same type, some of them may be allowed to go, even if they are of the first-rate quality. I believe that is in the national interest and that it would enhance the prestige of India outside. Otherwise, if only third rate things go, the world outside will not judge us fairly.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the question of Mosque and the Krishnajanma Bhoomi Trust at Mathura. I am very happy to say that as a result of the discussions with different authorities, an amicable settlement has been arrived at. This particular Mosque has been a protected monument for almost 40 years. Therefore, there is no question of doing anything new to it. There was some possibility of a clash at one time. The hon. Dr. Sampurnanand, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, wrote to us saying that immediate steps should be taken to settle this question and to define clearly the areas which are protected in order to avoid a clash. I am very happy to say that due to the personal intervention of some officers of my Ministry—I myself have visited that site on more occasions than one and there have been discussions with the representatives of both the groups—an amicable settlement has been arrived at. Therefore, I would appeal to hon. Members not to try to re-open a question which has been amicably settled.

If we go into the question of history of what had been destroyed or what had been built, we will not know where we shall end. Some of you may remember that only a few days ago, in reply to a question in this House, or it may be in the other House, I do not remember, it was stated that the Chinese have claimed Kailas and Badrinath on the ground that they were ancient Buddhist stoopas or sites. Therefore, if these question of past history are raised, we do not know where they will end. Siva temples were converted into Vishnu temples and Vishnu temples were converted into Siva temples. Buddhist stoopas were converted into Siva temples in many cases in South India. In some cases, temples were converted into mosques and Mosques were converted into Churches. This sort of a thing happened not only in this country, but throughout the world. It has happened even within the votaries of the same religion. Very recently, I was in the United Arab Republic, I found there, that as early as 1500 B.C., one of the Egyptian Pharoahs converted a temple of his own father into that of a different God in order to put his own name upon it and his own signature. He claimed that he had built this temple simply because he had made a few changes. He claimed the glory of having a new God installed there. Therefore, we cannot go into

past history. Archaeologists throughout the world have laid it down as a principle that when a monument comes to them, they take it as it is at the moment of taking it over. We cannot go into past history. Therefore, I would appeal earnestly to all hon. Members of this House not to reopen a question whose dangerous repercussions nobody can foresee. Therefore, let all these things be settled on archaeological principles where we are on firm academic ground, where we are interested in preserving the splendour and beauty of the culture of this country, where every religion, every community, every language group, every type of people in this country have contributed to our splendour and to our achievements in the past.

With regard to Jantar Mantar to which also he made a reference, I would say this. He referred to the reports in the newspaper. But, he did not make a full reference, because that report itself says that when the officers and employees of my Ministry went there to repair the monument and look after it, they were driven away. We are in correspondence with the Rajasthan Government. I promise to this House that I shall take it up personally with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. I had written to him about six months ago. My impression was that the matter had been settled. I am sorry to find that it has not been settled. I shall take it up with him personally and we shall certainly see that this fine monument does not suffer any further damage, and that it is properly maintained.

Then, I come to the Akadamis. Here, again, my hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee expressed regret, which I share, that there were no awards for Bengali, Tamil and some other languages this year. This regret was echoed by my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal and several others. I do not know if the House is aware of the way in which these awards are made. There is an Advisory Board for every language in India. The names of the members of the Advisory Board are included in the printed reports of the Sahitya Akadami and as such, they are not secret. If my hon. friend will look at the list of Advisers for the Bengali language, I feel sure that even he will be satisfied that most of the people do occupy important positions in Bengali literature and not one man is there who should not be there. The procedure is that every one of the members of the Advisory Board can send one or two names to the Secretary of the Sahitya Akadami. When all the names are received—it happens that there are some names which are sent by one person only and not by any other—a consolidated list is made, including all the books which are sent by all the members. The consolidated list is sent back to all the members of the Advisory body again. Out of this consolidated list, they are requested to recommend one or at the most two names. They have, thus, an opportunity to consider those books which they may not have first thought of. When their selection come, on the basis of first preferences, five books are selected from that list. These five are sent to a group of, what is called, examiners or final Judges, consisting of three, whose names, from the nature of the case, have to be kept secret. But those judges have no right to go outside the list and they are required to consider only the books recommended in the list. When the judges select one book out of these names given by the advisory body, that book wins the prize.

What happened this year in the case of Bengali, it appears, is that three books were recommended, and the prize was not given, not because there was no book of the requisite quality but because there were three books which were held to be almost of equal quality, and the judges could not agree among themselves as to which of these three should be the first. So, it was a question of plethora rather than a lack of books. But

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then this is the kind of literary law or procedure that we apply to every other language as well.

Shri M. B. Thakore: It may be divided among the three.

Shri Subiman Ghose (Burdwan): It might have been divided among the three.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That has never been done by the Sahitya Akadami till now. And hon. Members know that the Sahitya Akadami is an autonomous body, but I shall certainly place this suggestion before the Sahitya Akadami. But I may remind the House that this is not the only case.

In the case of the Nobel Prize, which is awarded on the basis of books published throughout the whole world, there have been years when no prize has been awarded. In the case of the Hawtherndon Prize in London, again, no books were awarded prizes for almost ten years.

Shri Tangamani: After all, these prizes are awarded for the development and growth of the different languages. If the prizes are not awarded, then what is the purpose?

Shri Narasimhan: Is it because all the three were good?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have said, in this particular case, in Bengali, three books were regarded to be of equal importance and equal distinction, and, therefore, no prize could be given, but it may be, as has been suggested that the prize could have been divided. At the final meeting, when this was decided, I was not present, but, certainly, I shall place this point of view before the Sahitya Akadami which I would remind the House, is an autonomous body, and it does not and should not accept any direction from the Ministry. I am sure that the Members do not wish that in the work of these Akadamis and other autonomous organisations, the Ministries should have any voice more than merely suggestion and advice.

My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee also referred to the Lalit Kala Akadami as being too modern and one-sided. I agree with him, but, again, it is an autonomous body. I myself have sometimes suggested that perhaps the sort of abstraction in which they indulge is a little narrow. But, it is an autonomous body. One hon. Member said,—I think it was my hon. friend Shri Mahanty—that the Lalit Kala Akadami patronises only Jamini Roy. I think he is completely mistaken. If he goes to the Lalit Kala Akadami he will find that Mr. Jamini Roy is very much out of fashion there today. It is the modern impressionists who are in fashion there. Some hon. Members may have seen the finest example of this modern impressionism when an international exhibition was held here recently. In that exhibition, one of the outstandings paintings--outstanding, within inverted commas—which came from another country was a blank canvas in which there were 177 incisions with a pen-knife. And we counted these incisions, because the organisers thought that these gaps or these openings in the canvas would probably induce school boys who came to see the exhibition to add one or two more. That is the position.

Shri Goray (Poona): When did the hon. Minister count them?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Not I, but before it was hung up. The counting took place.

Therefore, I would only submit that in these matters, there are fashions in arts as there are fashions everywhere else. At the moment, amongst some of the younger artists particularly, there seems to be a strong current of what is called modern art or modernism, but I am sure that like all passing fashions, this fashion will also pass away, and we should not get so much excited about it. My

hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal's objections have already been disposed of.

Then, my hon. friend Dr. Samantsinhar referred to the Odissi dance, and asked why it had not been recognised as a classical dance. Again, it will depend on the report of the Akadami's expert body. But, in the meantime, action has already been taken to give due recognition to Odissi dance, and Odissi dance is one of the types of dances for which Akadami awards are made, and for which prizes are given, and for which we from the Ministry have tried to help as far as we could within the resources available to us.

My hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri had certain original observations in this field as well. He objected to the use of the word *sanskriti* to anything except very high philosophical discourses. Now, the word 'culture' or *sanskriti* is nobody's monopoly. It does not belong to any particular individual. He is certainly welcome to use the word *sanskriti* in his sense, but if people elsewhere use the word *sanskriti* to include other activities, I am afraid there is no law which can prohibit them from using that word in their sense.

He was also very angry as to why any dance troupe should be sent abroad. I agree that dance troupe is not the only representation of India, and that is why we try to send lecturers on philosophy, lecturers on religious, literary workers, painters, musicians etc., but at the same time, it cannot also be denied that to a foreign country dance is the form which appeals most. It cannot be denied that dance is the form which has an immediate understandable appeal. It is a visual spectacle, and when we are trying to establish closer friendly relations with other countries, we have to consider their likes and dislikes. It is not a proselytisation function. If there were a delegation like that, I shall certainly keep my hon. friend in mind. But then, proselytisation is sometimes more effective when it is indirect, not when it is too didactic, not when it is so blatant that people react against it rather than welcome it.

My hon. friend also referred to the fact that about Rs. 5,000 was paid to Swami Ranganathananda—here, I might correct my hon. friend: it was not Swami Chinmayananda but Swami Ranganathananda whom we sent—and about Rs. 35,000 to Shrimati Indrani Rehman and her troupe. The answer is very simple. A ticket cost Rs. 5,000 odd in one case, and in the other case, the ticket or rather the tickets—because it was a troupe—cost something like Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000, and we paid half of that. In one case we paid the full ticket, and in the other case, we paid half of the tickets of the troupe, and that explains why the two figures are different. Also, it costs more to go to America and South America than it costs to go to Japan. If my hon. friend will not understand this simple arithmetic, I am afraid nobody can help it.

I now come to probably the most difficult point in the debate that has taken place, and that is about the history of the freedom movement. My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee opened the attack here and again, and, as I said, his qualities of indignation were never seen to better light than when he waxed eloquent over the many misstatements of Dr. Tara Chand. My hon. friend is a historian, and a historian of some distinction, and so he is Dr. Tara Chand. So, I shall leave it to them to fight it out outside this House as to whom is right and who is wrong. I shall not go into the merits of the question, but the only point on which I would like to make an observation in this.

Ours is not a country where when we commission a person to write a book, we dictate to him what he should write. History is not manu-

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factured in this country according to the wishes of the political parties. I personally do not agree with many of the things in the book, and if my hon. friends have read the preface or the foreword or whatever you may call it, they will have noticed that I have said clearly that the opinions of Dr. Tara Chand are Dr. Tara Chand's alone. There is no question of this being a Government publication in a strict sense. Government publication means something which expresses the point of vie of Government. This is a Government publication only in the sense that it is brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Can the hon. Minister not answer this simple question? Was it not the duty of the committee appointed by Government that facts should be collected in regard to what exactly happened about the struggle of our people for freedom? That was the job that was entrusted to them.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I have referred earlier to the quality of indignation that characterises my hon. friend. Now, shall I add also the quality of impatience? Let me finish first. If the hon. Member will only wait a litt'e while, he can hear the answer.

This book is only the first part, which has been published, which deals with the background. Some of the things to which he referred yesterday about what happened between 1757 and 1857 are things about which Dr. Tara Chand tells me that he has already started writing. He is delaying with them in the second volume of his book. Again, my hon. friend is shaking his head. He is entitled to his opinion, which, perhaps, may or may not be right. If he writes the history,I am sure, it would be quite different, and probably not quite acceptable to everyone in this House. But, then, no two historians will ever agree. And the main difficulty here is that this is a work which was begun several years ago, and Dr. Tara Chand was commissioned to do this work long before my Ministry came into existence. The work had already begun and it has continued.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You could have stopped it.

Shri Humayun Kabir: And it has continued. Dr. Tara Chand is one of the eminent historians in India, even though people might disagree about particular aspects of his work. And I am sure that he will take particular notice of all that has been said in this House. I would only draw the attention of hon. Members to one other point, namely that in the other House, when this book was talked about, he said that he would be willing to discuss with anyone any points which might be disputable, and if a second edition were necessary, he would naturally try to meet the points of view of all critics. I do not for a moment say that the Government stand by any or all the things said in that book.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Do not call him the most eminent historian.

Shri Humayun Kabir: One of the most. I never call anybody the most eminent because that would be uncorrect. But he is certainly an eminent historian of this country.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is Shri D. C. Sharma a rival to him?

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman, referred to the Cultural History of Mankind. Here again, Sir Leonard Wooley, about whom my hon. friend, Shri Narasimhan is always speaking and has a great admiration for him, happens to be disliked by Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman. What can you do about these things. Great historians

do differ in these matters and in any case we cannot, as a Government, as a Ministry, interfere with the expression of opinion of historians when they publish books under their own names. One book is in the name of Leonard Woolley and the other is in the name of Dr. Tara Chand.

I next come to the question of museums. My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, raised the question that there should be no entry fees at all. I do not understand why he is so much against entry fees. I think entry fee is desirable for two reasons. First of all, if there is even a nominal entry fee, people who come to the Museum pay a little more attention. Things which are offered *gratis* or free are often ignored. But more important than this, these museums have to be maintained in any case. If they have to be maintained, expenses have to be incurred. Now, why should the public exchequer always be required to pay directly for this? Why should not a part of the expense be met by those who are willing to pay? And the payments are almost nominal. We give special concession to students. We give concession to parties. We give concession to visitors. One day in the week, sometimes two days in the week, entry is free, and only on one day in the week, the charges are a little higher, partly in order to slow down the movement on that day so that there is a better opportunity for cleaning, and partly to help serious students with a little more seclusion so that they can study at leasure.

My hon. friend referred also to the Indian Museum and complained that only Rs. 1 lakh was given to it whereas the Victoria Memorial was given Rs. 3 lakhs. Again, I am afraid he did not read his brief. If he had read the report, he would have found that the Indian Museum was paid during 1960-61 Rs. 1,68,316 for maintenance, Rs. 1,69,928 for development; in other words, almost Rs. 3½ lakhs, not Rs. 1 lakh as he said. As for the Victoria Memorial, it was paid a grant of Rs. 1, 59,000 for special repairs. I am sure my hon. friend does not want that this building should collapse, and if special repairs are necessary from time to time, they have to be undertaken. Therefore, as I said, again he was not properly briefed.

Then I come to internal cultural activities. Here again, my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, was, as usual, wrong. He complained that we are unsympathetic towards the Asiatic Society. I wish he had asked the members and office-bearers of that Society whether we are sympathetic or unsympathetic. I can claim that I have gone out of my way to try to help the Society because it is perhaps the oldest Societ of this type in the world, and many of the most important cultural and scientific activities of India originate from work initiated there. I therefore went out of my way, and during the last two years we have paid Rs. 9 lakhs by way of grant for building. We have paid since 1959, Rs. 45,000 a year, and Rs. 5,000 for cataloguing as against Rs. 20,000 which was paid till that time. Before 1953, the grant was only Rs. 5,000. In 1953, it was raised to Rs. 20,000. In 1959, we raised it to Rs. 45,000. I do not know if these are signs of neglect or any antipathy to that Society.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua, referred to the necessity of inter-State exchange of troupes. He said that there should be greater and more of such exchanges. I agree. He complained that there were only three States. Here, he was not correct. This year not three but excepting four States, namely, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Punjab, every other State in India has either received or sent a troupe. Most of them have done both. We are trying to see that these inter-State exchanges become as frequent as possible so that people in one area of the country have greater knowledge about the culture and art of other parts of the country. In addition, as was pointed out by my hon. colleague yesterday,

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we have been encouraging the holding of literary conferences in different parts of the country where litterateurs from different areas congregate and exchange experiences.

My hon. friend, Shri Radhelal Vyas, spoke about Kalidasa. All honour to him for his devotion to Kalidasa. Certainly there is nobody in this House who would not share with him in admiration and devotion to Kalidasa who has brought the greatest distinction to our country. He said that some organisation in Ujjain has collected Rs. 1½ lakhs. I tell him straightway that if they approach us, we will certainly give a substantial grant to see that the Kalidasa Theatre is built. But as I told him last year, there is one difference between Kalidasa and Tagore. 1961 happens to be the centenary of Tagore whereas for Kalidasa any year is as good as any other year. But during this very year, I promise a grant to this organisation if they will make an application to the State Government and that Government makes a recommendation to that effect.

There was also a reference to the publication of rare manuscripts. I am glad to say that we have been helping in this connection, and a number of rare manuscripts are being published. My hon. friend, Shri L. Achaw Singh, talked about the cultural mela in UP where there would be a discourse on the literature of *Ramayana*. When we receive a definite proposal, we shall certainly exmaine it sympathetically. In the meantime, I can tell him that so far as Manipur is concerned, he certainly has no reason for complaint. We have sanctioned for Manipur a college of drama and music, of which he himself made an acknowledgment. We have also agreed to open in Manipur two open air theatres. We have also assured that if proposals are made for development of the Manipuri language, we will give grants when proposals are received. We have also given a grant to a Manipur dramatist—a pension—under our scheme of pensions to distinguished literary persons or artists in different regions of the country.

Shri Rajendra Singh: How much is the sum?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Rs. 100 a month. The maximum that can be given to anybody is Rs. 150; taking into cosideration the age, and the number of family members, the amount is settled.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman referred to increased cultural exchanges. I have already touched upon them. I have already referred to Shri Prakash Vir Shastri's quarrel with the word *sanskriti*. Shri Abdul Salam talked about the integration of culture, emotional and intellectual. I am all with him. I am sure everyone in this House wishes that there is closer approximation between the different parts of India and the people speaking different languages co-operate with one another more.

In regard to culture relations abroad, again my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee—I am afraid I have to turn to him again and again, because on almost every topic he made some statement usually incorrect—was incorrect when he said that I went to Paris to lay a foundation-stone. He is completely wrong. I had gone to Paris on the invitation of the French Government and I was their guest. Because I happened to be there, I laid the foundation-stone. If I had not been there, I would not have gone there for laying the foundation-stone. I am not so foolish as to indulge in such activities and thus lay myself open to attack from my distinguished friend.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is it not a fact that the India House is being built at a cost of Rs. 35 lakhs? That was what I objected to.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is certainly true.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I wanted him to say whether it was not a waste.

Shri Humayun Kabir: In other parts of the world also we will have India Houses. My hon. friend probably does not know the scheme under which these houses are built, not by India alone. In the University of Paris, *cite Universitaire,* they have invited different countries of the world and said that seats in each House will be reserved for the nationals of other countries. Every cooperating country will be given seats in the houses of other nations. There is the American House, the British House, the Brazil House, the German House, the Russian House, the Japan House and the Indonesia House. I do not see any reason why India should not have its House as well. I am sure that in future there will be more exchanges and it will be better for India and for others.

Then my hon. friend referred to the trip of Vijayantimala. As I have said, he is usually inaccurate. This matter was discussed last year during the debate. It was a trip which took place two years ago. Therefore, again, he is one year to late.

Similarly, about Bibliography in cultural News. Some of his criticism I accept, It is certainly a pity that in these cultural bulletins, a book like Fox Strangway's was left out. He referred to Shri Sambamurty. He did not care to see that not one but several books of Shri Sambamurty are mentioned in this bulletin. As I said, he is usually inaccurate; and this is another example of the kind of inaccuracy in which he indulges.

An Hon. Member: Only to give you a chance.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Shri Hem Barua referred to the fact that we have not got cultural relations with East Germany. We have not recognised East Germany. There are no diplomatic relations with that country. How, in the absence of diplomatic relations, a cultural agreement is to be signed. Passes my understanding.

My hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharya referred to the fact that we should promote further studies about India's contributions to the Far East. I entirely agree with him. He, probably, knows that in recent years there has been an exchange of teachers and students and we are hoping that these programmes will continually increase.

My hon. friend, Shri Ghosal referred to cultural delegations also. But, I think I have already covered the point which he made. Then, my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty complained about the composition of cultural delegations. These delegations are not composed by me or by my Ministry alone. We have a committee in which my Ministry has only one representative, as I told the House, last time. There is one representative from the Ministry of External Affairs and several distinguished non-officials. And, they select these cultural delegations.

Therefore, I do not think that any criticism on that point lies.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Is there anybody who acts as the power behind the throne?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Probably the hon. Member.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend, Shri Sharma, has, probably, spotted the power behind.

I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Abdul Salam that more should be done for promoting relations, especially with the African countries and some of our Himalayan neighbours. I am glad to say that something has been done. We have established a school of Tibetology in Gangtok. There is a school of Tibetology also

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in Ladakh; and we have many cultural exchanges now with all our neighbours, the Himalayan States. who are closely linked with us in many ways. (*Interruption*).

Now, I come to the C. S. I. R. My hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee referred to the need for closer relations between Vijnan Mandirs and National Laboratories.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, we are growing jealous of Shri Mukerjee. Every time the Minister refers to Shri Mukerjee first and refers to us afterwards. He has 40 years relationship with him and that relationship has not led to love but to indignation.

Shri Humayun Kabir: If anyone is to blame may I plead....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has found out the secret for. if he behaves in the same manner he may also be named first.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I accept that suggestion. It is eminently reasonable and we are doing everything to get closer relations.

He also said that there should be closer relationship to affairs of daily life. Something on that line is already being done. Some of the laboratories are trying to evolve a smokeless fuel for domestic consumption. Another laboratory is working on non-erodable mud plaster which will help the villager to build mud houses with less cost and will substantially reduce the cost of maintenance of a village house. Another laboratory is working on double cast shell roofing which brings down the cost of construction appreciably.

The House will remember that there were references to the Amar Project at Ambala. Many bouquets were paid to that. Many houses were built with double cast shell roofing.

I am sure it will please hon. Members to hear that the Road Research Institute is working on an improved bullock-cart wheel, improving the axle of the bullock-cart. This is, again, a thing which touches some lakhs of villagers....

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is something more in the yoke than in the wheel.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Each hon. Member has his own preference, Sir. (*Interruption*).

I now come to another ticklish question. I think the House can take everything in its stride. Another laboratory is working on an improved wheelbarrow for night-soil so that the indignity to which reference was made by a number of hon. Members about carrying night-soil on the head can be removed.

And, finally, on this particular point, to come to a lighter vein, one of the laboratories is working on *iddli* and coffee, better coffee and quicker *iddli*. I am sure, at least my hon. friends from the south will be happy to know that they have evolved something called instant *iddli* as a result of which good *iddlis* can be prepared quickly instead of waiting for 12, 14 or 20 hours, whatever the time may be.

My hon. friend, Shri Hem Barua laid special emphasis on the need for closer co-ordination betwen industry and research. I entirely agree with him. And, I am happy to say that a step which we have taken very recently will go a long way in achieving this object. We have reconstituted the National Research Development Corporation. Since this year the National Research Development Corporation will have as its Chairman, the Minister of Industries to ensure immediate relation between the industries and the research that is carried on in the different national laboratories. This step has already paid dividends; and I am sure will pay increasing dividends as years go by.

There were also references by my hon. friends, Shri Hem Barua, Shri Narasimhan, Shri Bhattacharaya, Shri Ghosal and Shri Singh to the question of scientists being given proper scales of pay and their being encouraged to return to this country. They wanted that the salary scales should be improved. When Shri Ghosal was speaking, he was mainly speaking about things which do not concern my Ministry. He was speaking about the salaries in schools and colleges which are the responsibility of the Ministry of Education.

So far as Technological Institutes are concerned, we have definitely improved the salaries. And, I make bold to say that the scales which we have introduced compare favourably with the scales anywhere else in the Government of India. In fact, when we were introducing these scales, there were some protests from Universities and the University Grants Commission that this will place the University teachers at a disadvantage. My reply was that it would not place them at a disadvntage but that they can use this as a lever to raise the level of payment to those teachers. And, I am happy to find that recently, the University Grants Commission has moved in this direction. Very recently, they have taken a decision for improving the salary scales of teachers, scientific and non-scientific in the colleges and Universities. Therefore I believe I can claim not condemnation but, probably, a little appreciation from my hon. friends that I have done something to raise the salary scales of teachers and not to depress them.

There was a reference to the fact that sometimes there is a time-lag between research and exploitation of research. That is a very old story. All over the world, this has been the complaint of scientists that the research results are not immediately utilised. In fact, an assessment was made just before the World War 1939—45. At that time, it was said that there is usually a time lag of about 100 to 150 years between any fundamental discovery and its application to industry. Gradually, that period has been diminished. It is, even today, about 10 years in many countries, not only in India. And if as my hon. friend said, it could be reduced to 1½ to 2 years or even 3 years, I would have been very happy. It is more than that. But we are trying that this should be reduced. And that depends upon the growth of scientific climate throughout the country. When industrialists rely on improved scientific research, they will take to these results more quickly. I hope that we shall be able to see increasing reliance on science in course of time.

Then, there was the question of scientific climate in the laboratories. This is a matter mainly for scientists. Complaints wer made from time to time that senior scientists take credit for the work done by junior scientists. Ours is a country where age has great advantages. We have always believed in the sanctity of the elders in every field of life. Therefore, if some of our scientists also behave in that way, it shows that they are more true to some of these older traditions than to the scientific tradition. And, I do hope that in science which is essentially a matter of youth—most of the important discoveries in science are made before a man is 30 and by the time a person is 40, it is very rarely that he makes any important or fundamental contribution, I hope that gradually this will become the accepted attitude of our scientists as well. I can only say that we have done a little in trying to make it easier for the junior scientists. Formerly, the junior scientist could not publish a paper without the permission and approval of his seniors. We have abolished that. Inspite of some protests from some of the senior scientists, we have said that the junior scientists can send a paper to a number of journals which are of the requisite and recognised standard without anybody's permission. We are also encouraging more and more seminars and discussion groups laboratories so that there is a free give and take and

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in this free give and take the monopoly which at times belonged to the older men is discarded. I certainly agree with my hon. friend that a good deal more has to be done in this direction.

Now, I come to the technical education. I am glad to find that generally the House has approved of what we have done. In the field of technical education, the number of students has more than doubled in the course of the Second Plan and more than quadrupled since India became free. The number of institutions have increased and we are trying to push ahead with that programme as rapidly as we can.

Shri Narasimhan raised the point that there was no adequate facility for practical training for diploma holders. He suggested that legislation should be undertaken for this purpose. Now, it is true that we cannot provide a place for everyone. But the other side of the story is that those for whom we provide places do not always accept them. In the year 1956-57, we secured training places for 1254 people but only 675 joined. In 1960-61, the current year, we secured 2387 places and only 1256 joined. Roughly about 2000 to 2500 places have been secured on an average and roughly about half of them are filled up. The others join and get a job and give up training. But the position is not as bad as these figures might suggest because many of the people receive training in employment. 400 organisations are co-operating with us and many of them contribute between 40—50 per cent of the expenditure. There is a proposal for national apprenticeship legislation which will take care of some of these difficulties.

One other point which my hon. friend referred to was the lack of facilities in Madras. But I find that in Madras three big companies are providing the necessary facilities. My hon. friend Shri Ghosal referred to the decrease of science students. As I have said already, this really pertains not to my Ministry but to the Ministry of Education. But there again, to correct the misapprehension, I may say this. It was 35 per cent, as he said, six, seven or ten years ago; it was 35 per cent of the total number of university students; the total number was perhaps 2·5 lakhs. Today, it is 25 per cent of almost one million. In other words, the number of science students today is almost equal to the number of university students, some 12-13 years ago. Therefore, I was astonished when he said that there had been a decrease in number. I immediately asked him: are you thinking of the number or are you thinking of the ratio? He was not clear in his mind. So far as the ratio is concerned, it is obvious that the ratio has gone down a little so far as the numbers are concerned, it is equally obvious that it has increas manifold.

My hon. friend, Dr. Melkote, said that even this number is inadequate. I most respectfully disagree with him so far as engineering students for degrees are concerned. We have today 13500 admissions per year and we will have by the end of the Third Plan 20,000 admissions per year. It means a hundred thousand students at the degree level studying engineering and technology. I do not think that we require a larger number than this for the next ten years at least. We certainly do not want to create unemployment among the highly trained technical personnel such as engineers. So far as diploma-holders are concerned, to some extent, I agree with him. Their number at present is about 25,500 admissions per year or so. The Planning Commission suggested the figure of 40,000 at the end of the Third Plan and I said their figures were wrong; I said it would be 50,000. I am glad to find that the Planning Commission has already come up to 50,000. But I am also convinced that we will not stop at that figure. Before the Third Plan is out the number will further increased. What the number will be, I cannot say because that will depend

upon the rate of development. But it will be certainly go up to 50,000 and about that I have no doubt in my mind. I am sure that Dr. Melkote will not want that the progress should be more rapid than the country can bear.

He also suggested that there should be training facilities through evening courses and part-time courses. It is a very good suggestion. We have been examining it for some time. In fact one of our officers is just now studying this very problem in the United States and Russia which are the two countries where part-time courses and evening courses have been developed to the largest extent.

My hon. friend Shri Achaw Singh referred to a polytechnic for Manipur. I wonder how he forgot that a polytechnic is existing there since August 1956 though it is only for civil engineering. We have also agreed that this will be developed into a full polytechnic with all three courses during the Third Plan. Therefore, I think he also has really no cause for complaint.

There was some reference to scientific research. My hon. friend Dr. Samantsinhar asked: why should there be only 38 vijnan mandirs? He has forgotten that two or three years ago, there were only 13. In about 7-8 years time, 13 yere established. If in the last two years that figures of 13 went up to 38, I think that some progress has been made. But I do confess that last year the progress was somewhat slow and I plead guilty to that charge because I myself slowed down the rate of development. The reason for that was that the Balwantrai Mehta Committee had been appointed and we were waiting for the recommendations of that Committee. That committee has submitted a most valuable report and I hope that in the coming financial year, *i.e.*, after the next two or three weeks we shall go ahead with the scheme and we shall have as many vijnan mandirs as possible in different parts of the country.

Dr. Melkote also referred to the science museum. There is a small science museum at the moment in the National Physical Laboratory. We propose to establish a National Science Museum in Delhi during the Third Plan. But there are also a number of other scientific and industrial museums which perhaps he forgot. There is a museum in Calcutta—Birla Museum of Industry and Technology. We have promised help for a similar museum in Bombay; we have promised help for a similar museum in Bangalore. If other State Governments come up with proposals for scientific museums of that type, I can assure the House that whatever help is possible within our Budget, we shall certainly give.

Shri Achaw Singh pointed out the absence of vijnan mandir in Manipur. We have sanctioned one in Manipur. Shri Abdul Salam talked about the improvement of fundamental research. I entirely agree with him that fundamental research is of the greatest importance and we should do everything possible for developing fundamental research.

Now, Sir, I come to the last point on which there was some criticism—India Office Library. Here again, inspite of the criticism of my hon. friend, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya, I cannot but refer to Shri Mukerjee first because he opened the discussion. If you call upon him to speak first and give him the largest amount of time so that he has the largest number of points and largest number of criticisms, naturally I must also devele the largest amount of time to him.

I was rather surprised by some of his remarks. He knows or at least ought to know that this question was practically in cold storage between 1947 and 1955. At the time when the Library question could have been solved most easily, very little was

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done. There is no use going into the past history and saying who is responsible for that and who is not. But it is a fact that between 1947 and 1955, very little was done. In 1955, the question was reopened by Maulana Azad of revered memory. He had personal discussions in London and a note was submitted. But again, for about a year or two nothing had happened. I would submit that it is only since the middle of 1959 that this question has been actively pursued and we are grateful to the Prime Minister that he took up this question himself when we approached him. Some hon. Members may have seen that the Foreign Minister of Pakistan has actually made it a matter of complaint that when the President of Pakistan and our Prime Minister met, instead of talking about Kashmir, at Palam they talked about the India Office Library.

Now, Sir, I do not know why the Foreign Minister of Pakistan made this remark because he himself has played quite a distinguished and a very helpful role in the whole affair. For the first time, a joint note was presented by India and Pakistan to the UK Government in the autumn of 1959. Mr. Manzul Qadir, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan, presented it himself and supported it very strongly. Since then a number of discussions have been held. I have not gone to the UK for the purpose of the India Office Library on any occasion, but I happened to pass through, and every time I passed through that country I have taken advantage of that opportunity for having discussions. We have had discussions not only in London, we had discussions here also. We had discussions also with the Pakistan Education Minister. The result is that for the first time agreement has been reached on certain fundamental points. I would like here to pay a compliment also to the new Commonwealth Secretary of the United Kingdom, Mr. Duncan Sandys, who has taken a very helpful attitude in this matter. I am now hoping that with the stage which it has reached, some progress may be expected fairly soon.

My hon. friend complained that I do not say what are the terms of the agreement. I am sure my hon. friend is wise enough to know that when delicate negotiations are going on, when it is a question of balancing the advantages and disadvantages, to divulge those terms will mean that nothing will happen at all.

I was very sorry, if I may say so, to hear the remarks of my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya, who in every other matter took a very balanced view but seemed to have lost himself when he talked about the India Office Library. I do not think he will find a single supporter in India when he says that he wants the Indian Office Library to remain in London. I do not really know how he can say a thing like that, he would rather prefer the library to remain in London rather than give a few manuscripts or other things to Pakistan. He put it very very bluntly. His view was: "If you are to give anything to Pakistan at all, let the Library better remain in England".

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My submission was that they may be given microfilms and we may retain the originals.

Shri Humayun Kabir: That is a very fine suggestion from our point of view, that we take all the originals and give microfilms to others. That is precisely the suggestion that the British Government will make to my hon. friend. If my hon. friend were left to negotiate with the United Kingdom Government I am sure he would come away quite happy with all microfilm copies in his possession and leaving all the originals in London.

After all, we cannot forgest that this India Office Library belongs to undivided India, and since it belongs to undivided India, Pakistan has 17½ per cent share as a matter of right.

Further, we have to remember that the Library is physically in Lonon. and unless there is complete agreement between India and Pakistan there is no question of that Library over coming to India. Sir, my hon. friend's attitude is that either I get hundred per cent or I take nothing at all. He is certainly welcome to have his views, but I am one of those less rational, less logical, less rigorous persons who would be content to have 75 per cent. if I cannot have 100 per cent.

The same suggestion I have made to both the Government—I am giving no secrets here—that the facilities of the Library must be triplicated. It is not a question of really dividing the Library, it is really a question of multiplying the facilities so that students in all the three countries, scholars in all the three countries have the necessary advantage of using this magnificent collection. And, Sir, by modern methods of reproduction, microfilm and photostat, copies can be made in a way where there is hardly any distinction between the original and the copy.

Sir, in these matters we have to be very careful, and I am really very sorry that a man of such scholarly attainments and balanced views should have made a suggestion like this on the floor of the House, that the Library should remain in London.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Excuse me, Sir, if I have to put forward an explanation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him that opportunity.

Shri Humayun Kabir: I am sure that in a day or two there will be many letters in the *London Times* and other papers in England who will hail my hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya as one of the most genuine lovers of scholarship in the world, who is content with the Library remaining in London. (*Interruption*)

Sir, the facilities, as I say, should be riplicated and Pakistan should be treated generously. I have no doubt about that in my mind, and I am sure the House will support me in that view that here is something which belongs to India and Pakistan. In my view the British Government has no legal claims at all. They are holding on to something which is not theirs. We have been saying this to them again and again. But, as I said, thanks to the attitude of the new Commonwealth Secretary who has taken a very reasonable view, I am seeing some hope. I do not say that the matter has been settled. It is a very difficult question. It will take some years before the thing can be finally settled, but there is a ray of hope, and if at that time my hon. friend says something which encourages those who are, shall I say, diehards—I do not know if that word is permitted in parliamentary use—in the United Kingdom or those who are always willing to find some fault here in our country, naturally it may make our friends in Pakistan suspicious. They have co-operated with us in this matter. As I said, a joint note has been submitted. We are speaking in exactly the same voice. Let not my hon. friend at this stage bring in a dissident note. I would appeal to the House to leave the negotiations about the India Office Library for a little while to be carried on in the manner in which it is being done without divulging anything because it was agreed between the three governments that nothing would be divulged till an actual asettlement has been reached.

I think, Sir, I have tried to answer every one of the points raised in this House. In conclusion, I would once again thank all hon. Members for their very considerate approach to my budget. If I have occasionally used fairly strong language I hope they will not mind. They have also used fairly strong language. But I hope I have kept within the limits of parliamentary convention, and I may assure may hon. friend Shri Bhattacharya that it is only because I have

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such high regard for his sobrie'y that I was surprised that he forgot himself with regard to the Indian Office Library.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I will put in a few words only. My position is that of the woman applicant before the caliph's court who when told that her child will have to be cut into two to satisfy the two claimants agreed that the child be allowed to remain where it was rather than it be cut into two.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In that case one was the real mother and the other a pretender. Here both are real mothers.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I claim that I am in the position of the real mother and I would like to allow the child to remain where it was rather than be cut into two.

An Hon. Member: The real mother is Shri Humayun Kabir.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: I put forward the reasons very clearly. Persons who have castigated Sir Jadunath Sarkar for the conclusions he reached in his history of the Maratha period on the basis of the documents and materials available in the India Office Library are now in authority in Pakistan. Left to myself I have absolutely no doubt what they will do if they get hold of those documents on which Sir Jadunath based his conclusions. They will be safely deposited not in any library of Karachi but in the bosom of the Arabian Sea.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether a request was made by the people of Kanpur . . .

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, is not the debate over?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. He is putting a question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Can I put a question about my constituency also?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has he received a unanimous request from the people of Kanpur that the name of the Higher Technological Institute be made after the late lamented Pandit Balkrishna Sharma? I would like to know whether there is any specific objection in naming this particular institution after the late Pandit Balkrishna Sharma. This is a unanimous request of the people of Kanpur.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he insist on knowing it here? He can even know it in the lobby. That was very easy for him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want to know whether he has any objection. The country wants to know it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, am I required to put any particular cut motion separately?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Number 758 may be put.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100. *Desirability of withdrawing from circulation the first volume of the History of Freedom Movement.*" (758)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall not put all the other cut motions.

All the other cut motions were also put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that

will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 131 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs."

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*].

DEMAND NO. 76—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 77—ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,21,55,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Archaeology'."

DEMAND NO. 78—SURVEY OF INDIA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 79—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,94,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 80—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,27,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 81—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,39,10,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

DEMAND NO. 131—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs'."

15:00 hrs.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We take up the discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Five hours have been allotted for these Demands. The usual practice will be followed in respect of the cut motions. All those Members who want to move particular cut motions might give the intimation to the office within the next 15 minutes. The time-limit is 15 minutes for each as usual.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

DEMAND NO. 61—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,14,36,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 63—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 126—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,52,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the most important unit through which this Ministry functions is the All India Radio. This comprises the entire broadcasting system in the country and includes also the experimental television service. In modern times, radio plays a very important part in the cultural life of the people. In a country like India, where literacy is very low, the radio has a serious responsibility in giving educative information to the public. I cannot say that this Ministry discharges that responsibility to the people of India as it ought to do.

There have been very frequent complaints and allegations in this House and elsewhere, that this Ministry functions through the All India Radio as an apparatus of the Government and the ruling party. I do not want to go into the details of these allegations, but I may point out that in the general strike by the Government employees last July, the All India Radio was used as a weapon to break the strike by suppressing and distorting news. These complaints and allegations have been repeated here, in the other House and also in the press, but this Ministry still continues to use the broadcasting system as an apparatus for the propaganda of the Congress Party. It

will not be true to say that it is All India Radio. It is All India Congress Radio.

There are certain allegations made by members of all parties in this House: namely, corruption in the administrative services of All India Radio and the very unfortunate conditions of service of the employees there. There are allegations that high places with salaries ranging from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,500 are filled up in an arbitrary manner without consulting and getting the sanction of the U.P.S.C. This method of recruiting producers and other employees in the All India Radio gives room for corruption and favouritism. I do not know what is the reason advanced by the Ministry for these kinds of appointments.

I have often heard the Minister saying in this House that they want to attract the best talents in the literary field for the production work in the All India Radio. But from experience of the Trivandrum Radio Station in Kerala, I can say that the best talents are not attracted. Not only are they not attracted but they are repelled by the humiliating conditions in the radio station there. There were three prominent writers—Mr. C. J. Thomas, Mr. P. Kesava Dev and Mahakavi Sankara Kurup—who are eminent men in the literary field in Kerala. They were taken as producers in the regional station of the radio. But they could not serve for their entire term. They had to quit because of very humiliating conditions. So, the argument that they are attracting the best talents in the country in the literary field for the production work is a hoax. This method of recruiting producers to the All India Radio has converted the All India Radio into a private estate of the Minister, and this so-called producer cadre has become a Moghul garden into which his pets and favourites only are admitted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should be more discreet. He is attributing something to the Minister by saying that this is a stronghold, this is the privilege of some people, etc. It is not fair. There is a mode of recruitment. Even if the hon. Member knows who those persons were, who the members of the board or some other body were, he ought to be more moderate in the use of his language.

Then, I do not like him to name individuals here. That is an appeal which I would make to all Members. If the hon. Member wanted to name any person, then he ought to have given prior notice to the Minister so that the Minister might come prepared with the case. Otherwise, how can the hon. Member expect the Minister to be ready with all individual cases that he or his Ministry might have dealt with? There may be thousands of cases and the hon. Member cannot expect the Minister to be ready with replies for every individual case. If that is the purpose, I would not allow it.

Shri Tangamani: Certain appointments made without reference to the U.P.S.C. may be referred to.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is a different thing. Methods, procedures, etc., can be attacked.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: That is what I say. I may now draw your attention to the cut motion moved by Shri Tangamani regarding transfers and promotions of programme officers. In this connection, I may bring to the notice of the House a letter written by Mr. G. C. Avasthi, Programme Executive, and addressed to the Director-General, All India Radio. This unfortunate man was in the service of the All India Radio for 15 years, not once having been served with an adverse remark. He has had very bitter experiences during his career there and he had to resign the service after 15 years. He has written a very pathetic and a very tragic letter, dealing with the circumstances under which he was compelled to resign.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: To whom was that letter written?

Shri M. K. Kumaran: To the Director-General. Perhaps he might have sent a copy of it to the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might have sent a copy to the hon. Member himself.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I have got a copy here. It is a letter written on the 7th September, 1960, and addressed to the Director-General.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I have got a copy.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): The Minister says he has received it. He acknowledges it.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: He has made some very serious allegations about the method of transfer and promotions of the All India Radio. He has given a detailed account of his ten transfers in 15 years. I do not know what is the merit of the administrative process which transfer certain persons very frequently but allows other persons to remain in the same station for six to 13 years.

I will also like to draw the attention of the House to some other cut motions moved by Shri Tangamani, namely, the need for greater encouragement to feature films in Tamil and Telugu, need to set up T V. units in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta during the third Plan period, the urgency of opening a broadcasting station at Madurai and the need to upgrade the scales of pay of languages sub-editors of the AIR. There is a complaint that the language sub-editors had a raw deal in the formation of the Central Information Service and in the suheme of salary revision following the Pay Commission's recommendations. I would request the Minister to take up this matter and to review this case and get their grievances redressed.

Next I may come to another unit of the Minister, namely, the Press Information Bureau. This is said to be a link between the Government and the public through the press. In the annual reports of the Ministry in previous years the Ministry used to advance the claim that they are responsible for implementing the recommendations of the Press Commission. That was invariably there, but this time there is no mention about the Press Commission at all. This is a deliberate omission. They want to foreget everything about the Press Commission and their recommendations, because the Press Commission was, according to them an unwanted wife and their recommendation are unwanted children. They want conveniently to forget all of them. The most important recommendation of the Press Commission was an All India Press Council to be set up by statute. That question was taken up by Government, but it was dropped because there was some opposition on the part of the proprietors of newspapers, not on the part of the editors.

In this connection, I would like to read a portion from the Press Commission's report. In page 514, they have said:

> "We recommend that an All-India Press Council should be set-up by statute with the following objects:—
>
> To help the Press to maintain its independence, etc. To study developments in the Press, which may tend towards concentration or monopoly and, if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor.
>
> To review the ownership structure and its impact on the performance of the Press."

These things have become very urgent, as certain very dangerous developments are taking place in the field of journalism in our country.

In his report for 1960, the Registrar of Newspapers says in page 109:

> "It will be seen from the data given above that there was an increase both in the number of chains, groups and multiple units and the number of papers controlled by them.

He has given some deails about those papers. This is a very dangerous trend in journalism. Recently in a conference, our Prime Minister was expressing his view, rather his disappointment, that the old respectable figure in our public life, *i.e.* the editor, has disappeared; he has lost his identity and the high position which he held in the recent past.

Shri Ansar Harvani: He has lost his independence also.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: He has lost his independence and everything. He has been swallowed up by the proprietor. One of the participants in that conference said that now the editorials have become proprietorials. That is the trend of things taking place in the field of journalism. Chains and monopoly groups are swallowing up the Press. When the Press is being controlled by monopoly capitalism, how can this be utilised as a link between the Government and the public? So, an All-India Press Council should be set up. That is the only remedy to check this trend, —to advise the Government and to enlighten the public. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to take steps immediately to set up the Press Council.

I now come to some minor points. I want to refer to the difficulties experienced by language newspapers in Kerala in getting newsprint. This Ministry can help them very much in this matter. I hope that the Minister will take up this thing in right earnest and will help them in getting newsprint without any difficulty.

There is another thing also. Kerala is far away from Delhi where things are managed. If the poor editors or proprietors of medium and small newspapers in Kerala are compelled to come over to Delhi every now and then, to go through the corridors of the Ministries and offices, it will be very difficult for them. The Minister may be more sympathetic towards the needs of the Kerala laguage newspapers.

Finally. I wish to refer to the *Children's History of India*. I do not know how far this Ministry is responsible for the publication of this work. Anyhow, it has been published by this Ministry. Fortunately or unfortunately, this was done under the leadership of Dr. Tara Chand, whose name has been several times mentioned here in today's debate.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): A great freedom fighter.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: There are many glaring mistakes, omissions and commissions. About the Indus Valley people, he has written pages without mentioning who were the people who built the Indus Valley Civilisation. Now it is an accepted fact by all eminent historians in India and abroad that the Dravidians were the builders of the Indus Valley Civilisation. But he has not even made any whisper about it; to the word Dravidian itself, he is allergic it seems.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should the poor man be blamed for that?

Shri M. K. Kumaran: He is not a poor man; he is a great historian.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might have his own views.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: He is under some wrong notions. According to Dr. Tara Chand, Indian history starts with Aryan invasion and ends with Aryan prejudice. Such historians are not fit to write history books, especially those meant for children.

Another point is, he has not recognised the part played by the 400 million people of India in the freedom struggle. In a chapter "Gandhi the Mahatma", he attributes freedom struggle, independence and everything to Mahatma Gandhi. I

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respect Mahatma Gandhi very much; he is one of the gretest leaders that India or the world has ever produced. He was a great hero and a benevolent leader. But this kind of thing—personality cult—should not be there in a book which is inteded for children. One may be a good leader but wrong leaders may come and this hard-worship will be an incentive for the children to accept wrong leadership. While writting history books, especially about revolutionary movements, such historians should not be entrusted with the work.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, quite a lot of progress has been made by the Ministry in the field of classical music. I must congratulate the hon. Minister for the reform he has effected on this account.

Acharya Kripalani: Do you understand it?

Shri Tyagi: Previous to the Minister coming on the scene, the songs were rather of a cheap quality I am glad that the Minister has made a lot of improvement in the quality of songs.

It is a pity indeed that some foreign radios are still operating with vulgar type of songs. But the classical music has been really put on the map of India, for which I must congratulate the Minister.

I have not much to criticise, but there are certain facts against which I cannot retain my reactions, as for instance, about the position obtaining in the country today as far as the moral climate is concerned. Acharya Kripalani has discussed this matter at great length in his speech in the general discussion. I must say that the biggest responsibility of improving this climate rests on the Minister who is in charge of Information and Broadcasting. In this connection, the House will appreciate that it is the children of young age and also the youth who are impressionable and who should be given healthy food as far as morals are concerned. It is a pity that cinema has not received as much attention as it ought to have received because, as I understand from the Report, the Ministry mentions that there is no control over cinema films according to the law in India. I wonder why there has not been any control.

Dr. Keskar: There is no sontrol over production but there is over execution.

Shri Tyagi: That is true. There is no control over production. Anybody and everbody can produce any type of film in India. I think it is an important matter. When even small vendors are licensed, why not producers be licensed.

Dr. Keskar: Would he show how it is to be done?

Shri Tyagi: The thing is that once a person is allowed to produce a film then he comes with his claims.

Dr. Keskar: What is your suggestion?

Shri Tyagi: My suggestion is that nobody should be allowed to produce any film unless he has registered himself. There must be a licence issued to everyone who wants to enter this trade. In the first place, I think this is a matter where Government could apply their policy of public sector, because education and film production are the two things which are most important, vitally important, from the point of view of moral climate. The hon. Minister will agree with me that today the society is practically getting squeezed of its basic morals we were proud of. Today there is no love left in society. People do not recognize even the children of their neighbours. That is what is

happening in the society. Society is fast becoming selfish. In the past there used to be some mutual relationship between people. They used to have regard for one another. There was altruistic relationship between men and men. Now that relationship has gone. What is happening now? Friendship has become a commercial commodity. People make friendship deliberately. Why is it so? Because, we have not actually dealt with this problem in a scientific manner. We should see to it that the morals of the society are raised high. We are seeing with our eyes that everything is deteriorating. What is planning if we cannot plan human life in India? Only planning of the material life would not lead us anywhere. What we really need is to plan the manpower, and that is being neglected. It requires fresh thinking. It cannot be done in the humdrum manner in which things are being done up till now. Otherwise, things will soon go out of our hand.

There is a Censor Board which censors films. That Board is composed of non-officials. They go there, see the film and give their verdict. That is how films are censored.

Acharya Kripalani: Do you want officials to be there?

Shri Tyagi: Government must take the work in their own hand, rather than give a free choice to others. There should be control and people should abide by the discipline.

Acharya Kripalani: What about their morals?

Shri Tyagi: About 141 films were censored between January and March 1960. Out of that, 20 were refused certificates. Out of these 20, 16 were foreign films and only 4 were Indian films. I do not know what the contained because nobody has seen those films which were rejected. But the percentage of rejection goes to show that the censor is rather slack. In the next instalment, 2,128 films were censored, out of which 57 foreign films were denied licence and only two Indian films were rejected. Otherwise, all the rest went all right.

I am sorry, I have not enough time. I have got a selection of songs which are sung in these films I have got with me here 100 to 130 film songs which I have selected from each film. I will just show what those types of songs are, because they have already passed through the censors.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member were given time, would he be singing them?

Shri Tyagi: I will only recite them. In one song, the girl says:

"एक मेरी गली का लड़का कुछ बोला
तो दिल मेरा धड़का
हाय जी बड़े जोर जोर से"

Then the boys says:

"एक मेरी गली की लड़की कुछ बोली
तो आंख मेरी फड़की
हाय जी बड़े जोर जोर से"

This is the type of songs which our young men are singing. Are you propagating sex or what? I cannot simply understand it. Our films must be positively aimed at improving the morals of the younger generation. It is not as if sex is sole objective shown, that is the impression given to children. How can the country progress if films are censored in such a sluggish manner

Mr. Deputy Speaker: By repeating those songs, the hon. Member is showing . . . .

Shri Tyagi: I am doing it for the benefit of those hon. Members who are not accustomed to go to films.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: My fear is that these songs might not have the same effect as he is complaining about when they see the cinema.

Shri Tyagi: After all, the hon. Minister must know what he is certifying in his own films. In *Hathkadi* there is a song:

"चोरी चोरी आना आधी रात रे सजनवा
सपनों में होगी मुलाकात रे सजनवा
तेरा मेरा साथ होगा होगी तन्हाई,
नहीं कोई डर होगा, नहीं रुसवाई
कह देना दिल में जो है बात रे सजनवा
सपनो में होगी मुलाकात रे सजनवा"

This is the type of songs which is being sung in our cinemas. Really, I do not want to quote more. This is not a good job, reading this type of vulgar songs. But these songs are sung every evening. I only want the hon. Members of the House to realise where we are erring and where we are not keeping a watch. There is a film entitled *Miss Mary* from which I will give a sample.

"सैंया लगजा गले आजा मेरा दिल जले
चुप कैसे रहू मैं मेरा बस न चले"

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : हम यह सब सुनना नहीं चाहते . . . .

श्री त्यागी : आप नही सुनना चाहते लेकिन आपकी गवर्नमेंट ने उसको सेंक्शन कर रक्खा है । यह पार्लियामेंटरी लैंग्वेज है ।

"कैसा ये जादू किया लागे कहीं न जिया
अखियों ही अखियों में हाय मुझे लूट लिया
चोरी चोरी आजा खिड़की तले"

This is what the students are taught in India. I am pained to say this. Is it for the sake of fun that such things are done? I want to voice my emphatic protest against this type of songs which is being allowed to be sung by all and sundry. Then the boy says:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should be enough, I think.

Shri Tyagi: The boys says:

"नारियल के पेड़ तले एक छोकरी मद्रास
की कली हो जैसे कपास की"

Then the girl says:

"हमसे करे है छेड़छाड़ अजी छोकरा
पंजाब का" . . . .

I beg your pardon, Sir.

"फूल हो जैसे गुलाब का"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not feel like being addressed by a Madras girl!

Shri Tyagi: These are the type of songs which we have in our films. I do not want to go on repeating them, as they are very vulgar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The list might be passed on to the hon. Minister, instead of reading them here.

Shri Tyagi:

"हमसे आया न गया तुमसे बुलाया न गया
फासला प्यार का दोनो से मिटया न गया
वो घड़ी याद जब तुमसे मुलाकात हुई
एक इशारा हुआ दो हाथ बढ़े मात हुई
देखते देखते दिन ढल गया और रात हुई
वह समा आज तलक दिलसे भुलाया न गया"

This is the type of things which our children are seeing every day. Does that show vigilance on the part of the Ministry that every day in cinemas younger generation is being impressed by this type of vulgar and sex-exicting songs? Young people are of the impressionable age, and this is the food given to them by us every evening. It is conditioning one's own consciousness that really can do the magic. Small little children strave for stories because at that age they want some stories. All types of stories are given to them. When one's eyes are closed and one goes to sleep the last idea that is left over remains over the whole night. So, the boy or child conditions his consciousness, or his consciousness gets conditioned, to the

last idea that he closed his eyes with, and these are the last ideas which the children sleep with now. How can a country really make any progress if this is the slack manner in which such an important industry as cinema is being treated? I do not want to dilate upon it. I will pass on this list to the hon. Minister for him to see.

An hon. Member: These may be films for adults.

Shri Tyagi: If there is a lack of any legal authority, I would suggest that the hon. Minister might come before this House and equip himself with all legal powers to control such type of films. This is telling badly on the morals of children.

Shri Subiman Ghose: Government wants to thrive on it.

Shri Tyagi: There was a film in which it was shown that a man became rich because he used to buy cinema tickets and sell them in the black market. That film was shown in Delhi with the result that there is a report that quite a few young deliquent children have been arrested for doing the same thing. In the film *Kala Bazar* which was shown here there was a young man who used to buy tickets and sell them in the black market with some profit because cinemas are overcrowded these days. Thus he became rich. From that day onwards younger people took to this profession in right earnest and quite a few of them have been arrested by the Government. This is the proof of the fact as to how it affects the society. All crimes are being shown. All sex exicting songs and scenes are shown. What are we treating our generations with? Is it the manner in which to bring up our generation? I therefore say that it really requires a sincere and a positive outlook on the part of the Ministry or the Government.

In this connection I might also quote the wheare Committee's report in England. They have said:

"A large number of films are exposing children regularly to the suggestion that the highest values in life are riches, power, luxury and public adulation and that it does not matter very much how these are attained or used.... We are convinced that the regular portrayal of false values is more perversive and dangerous than the depiction of crimes and impropriety."

That is what they say in England. A commission was appointed and they reported on those lines. I therefore suggest that since there are worst conditions in India, it must be noted.

Then I come to publicity. I am afraid quite a lot of money is being wasted, not altogether wasted, on various types of publicity. It must not be forgotten that today we stand indebted not only to India but practically to the whole world. Our State has got rupee loans worth Rs. 5,123 crores. We have to pay Rs. 143 crores as interest every year. Then there are Rs. 934 crores of foreign loans and we have to pay Rs. 20 crores on that account. Our national income per capita is Rs. 290|- only. Our liability if spread per capita, today comes to about Rs. 166|- or more. This is including small children. This is the condition of our indebtedness today. Inaugurations, laying of foundation stones and all these ceremonies I can understand, but could we not reduce our expenditure now? This applies to all the ministries, but particularly to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. All the information, all those bulletins, magazines and other things that are issued must be such as may be assimilated by the people at large. We must see to it that we spend the least on that score.

Quite a number of times I tried to obtain information through questions as to how many journals, weaklies or monthlies the Government are issuing. The information and Broadcasting Ministry was good enough to give a list of that in reply to a question but regarding the other ministries I really could not gather complete information. There are quite a few journals mentioned in this reply. I

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understand that quite a few of them are incurring losses. The journals, for instance; are *Indian Information* (Fortnightly), *March of India*, (Monthly), *Kurukshetra*, *Gram Sevak*, *Bhagirath*, *Yojana*, *Metric Measures*, *Travellers in India*, *Ajkal* (Hindi), *Bal Bharati* (Hindi), *Kurukshetra* (Hindi) *Gram Sevak* (Hindi), *Yojana* (Hindi) *Bharatiya Samachar*, *Metric Maptol* and so many others with the result that we are incurring a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs and odd.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Tyagi: I have quite a lot to say. I have perhaps wasted my time. I never knew that.

An Hon. Member: Have you wasted your time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has spent most of his time in mentioning those songs.

Shri Tyagi Anyway, I would suggest that publicity should be made in a language which the country can understand. It is no use your coming out with booklets printed on art paper to be distributed to Embassies. India is not meant for embassies or foreign countries. India is meant for Indians. Let Indians know what we are doing. At present your publicity is mostly lost. I would therefore make a positive suggestion. If the Minister came out with some type of small talking points or pamphlets in ordinary language on various schemes, say, the progress made under the Five year Plans; and if they are given in thousands to us, Members of Parliament belonging to all parties, to be distributed in their constituencies, our educated and semi-educated people and villagers would at least appreciate what our Government is doing. I must say that despite all this publicity, that you have had, our villagers do not yet appreciate what your achievements are. It is a pity, therefore, that an atmosphere of criticism comes about. Parties opposing each other in elections criticise each other. So there is this climate of criticism from end to end, but there is no positive publicity. I would even suggest that a cheaper type of publicity literature might be restored to, and Members of Parliament be taken into confidence because after all we are all responsible for what the Government is doing. We want our electorate to understand what the Government has done. Would the Government, therefore, look into this and do the needful?

Then I come to papers. I do not know whether the Government is having any close contact with newspapers because they are a forum which make or mar the position of the country. Generally, everybody reads the morning papers. I do not know whether the Government is trying to influence the trends of newspapers, not with a view to supporting the Government because papers must remain a free trade. They cannot always be expected to support the Government. Editors must be absolutely independent. But even then a closer contact needs to be maintained. I see that advertisements are the only source of Government's contact with papers these days. I do not know what the system of advertisement is. I would like the hon. Minister to explain to this House as to what the criteria applied in giving advertisements to papers, both vernacular and English, are. Do they depend scrupulously on the circulation or do they depend just upon the approach only? I do not yet know that. Therefore I would like him to make an announcement of his policy so that people might know it.

I do not know how far it is true but I am told that the PTI is now facing a great crisis. The PTI was API in the past which was taken over from the Reuters. Was it API? Many papers had combined and organised themselves into some sort of a society.

They took over the PTI. I am reliably told that it is facing a financial crisis of the first order because it is nobody's concern. I understand that the criteria for news agencies laid down by the Ministry were good. The Government had said that such an agency must be managed as a public trust or a registered society or a public limited company. PTI is none of them. I would suggest that there must be some type of a discipline enforced on all these agencies. I am not for any monopoly agency of papers. There may be many agencies. It is quite all right. But these criteria must be strictly adheard to. PTI had rendered tremendous service in the past. It is one agency of which we are proud. It caters both here and in foreign countries. If this agency is lost to the country, it would be a tremendous loss. I would, therefore, appeal to the Minister to take into account the position of the PTI and enforce their criterion No. II.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: The PTI has maintained a very high reputation all over the world.

Shri Tyagi: That is what I have said. If this is lost, there is a great loss. Therefore, I submit that it must be organised as the Government have decided either as a trust or as a registered society. So, that, they could run their business as independently as it was conceived in the beginning. I will not take much of your time. I am sorry if I have caused annoyance to the House, particularly the Lady Members, by repeating those songs. But, I still pray and hope that some strict measures would be taken to improve the films in India, because it is ultimately the film which makes impression and creates a climate of demoralisation in the country.

Shri Goray: Sir, I am afraid I my not be able to give you any songs as my hon friend has done, but I hope you will bear with me.

In dealing with this Ministry, we are dealing with one of the most powerful media of mass orientation. Therefore, our criteria of judging whether the Ministry has succeeded or failed must be a strict one. I think the criterion should be whether the Ministry has succeeded in preparing the people for national integration and total development of the country on scientific and democratic lines. Before I start offering my criticism of this Ministry, let me give a complaint to the Minister for the very good work he has done so far as Indian music is concerned. I am a lover of music. I thought the time had come when classical music will be relegated to the background and all that would remain in India would be the film songs, some of which were so very ably presented by my hon. friend Shri Tyagi. It is due to the persistent efforts of this Ministry that the tide has turned and now we find that classical music in India has come to its own. Great masters of Indian music, whether they come in from Karnatak or North India are constantly on the air and because such masters could be heard, a new taste in classical music has developed.

Having said that, I would say that this Ministry which has such a tremendous influence on the masses, tries to approach the people through three main media. The first is the All India Radio, the other is the film or the cinema and the third is the Publications Division. So far as the All India Radio is concerned, I do not feel satisfied with the performance that it has given us. I do not say that there has been no attempt to improve the performance or programmes. But, somehow, I find that so far, it has not succeeded in coming up to the level of the B.B.C. May be, they have more experience. But, I feel that the All India Radio has not succeeded in establishing close links between the listeners and those who direct the programmes or produce them. May be, it would be possible if the All India Radio had more of their scouts going about discovering hidden talents, trying to understand the reactions of the people and seeing to it that it truly reflects the mind of the people and the various happenings in the country. I think that the A.I.R

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has failed to reflect the events in the country and the moods in the country. Unfortunately, as my hon. friend here just now said, the All India Radio, so far as news is concerned has unnecessarily got too much involved with the government machine. There is a complaint, and I think it is a very right complaint that the ruling party gets a lion's share. I am not saying that it should not get a major share of the propaganda time allotted, but it need not get a lion's share every time. It should not appear as if the Congress party owns the A.I.R.

Shri Tyagi: There is no party in this.

Shri Goray: I would like to say that if you scan the news, you will find that whenever there is a Congress function like the All India Congress session at Bubaneswar or even the A.I.C.C. meeting at Raipur, we are just flooded with news on behalf of the Congress, in favour of the Congress. I would like to know how many of the correspondents on behalf of the A.I.R. go to such places, what is the coverage, and how much money is spent on such sessions, and what is the attention paid to the functions or sessions of other parties in India. I think that in this respect, there is room for improvement and the A.I.R. should appear as if it was doing justice to all the parties.

So far as elections are concerned, I would like to say—the elections are coming next year—that the All India Radio should see to it that proper representation is given to all the political parties so far as political propaganda or election propaganda is concerned. I think I can illustrate what I have been saying by a few instances. The failure of the A.I.R. to keep in close touch with the events can be illustrated by what was happening in my own State, for instance, before bifurcation, and what was happening in Assam. The moods of the people, the growing resentment—that sort of thing ought to be reflected. The Government and the country must know what is happening, they should not be overtaken by events. They should know how the mood of the people is changing. It may be that the A.I.R. has no net work of its own by which it can collect news, contact the people and reflect the mass mind. Because of this failure, you find that we are taken by surprise and we find that events happen about which we had known nothing at all. I suppose that some of this is inevitable because, so far as collection of news is concerned, the A.I.R. depends on a news agency like the P.T.I.

About the P.T.I., my hon. friend Shri Tyagi said something. He said that they are almost on the verge of a financial crisis. I think the fact is altogether otherwise. I would only refer Shri Tyagi to the findings of the Adjudicator in a recent adjudication where he has said that the P.T.I. has enough financial resources to meet all the requirements. In the light of that, they had recommended certain wages and all that about which the Board of directors differed and now they have preferred an appeal to the Supreme Court. About the capacity of the P.T.I., Shri Tyagi should not be under any illusion. They are not facing any financial crisis. On the contrary, I should say that one of the main contributors to the P.T.I., namely, the Government should exercise more influence on the P.T.I. and its affairs. Ever since the Press Commission was appointed, we find that the relations between the management and the employees are very unhappy. They are full of tensions. There is so much of dissatisfaction and I wish it were possible for the Minister in charge of the Ministry to bring his good influence to bear upon the affairs of the P.T.I and see to it that this agency, which is one of the biggest news agencies and a foremost news agency and almost a monopoly, is managed in such a way that the relations between the employees and the managing Board are of the happiest type.

When the Press Commission's report was published, they had suggested that it should be turned

into a trust. Somehow, that has not been possible. It may be that Government had their own difficulties; I do not know. But I do not know what difficulty is there in persuading the PTI to have on the board of directors one of the representatives of the employees, and why it should not be possible for them to have mutual consultations at all levels. That is not happening. I would say that this should be one of the news agencies where there should be participation of labour or participation of employees at all levels, because all the correspondents are very intelligent people. The board have not to deal with illiterate or unskilled mass of workers, but with intelligent people. You have seen how everybody has praised the fact that P.T.I. is giving us the best of service. If that is so, it is all due to their correspondents and very able correspondents at that. If the correspondents are educated and intelligent, I do not know why the board of management should refuse them admission on the managing board.

When we are saying that we want more news agencies, I would like to know why it has not been possible for the Ministry to give more help to a news agency like *Hindustan Samachar* It is a co-operative effort, and at the head of this effort, we find an eminent person like Shri Diwakar. I have a suspicion that this is being denied to the *Hind Samachar* because the Ministry suspects that the people who are the props of this belong to a different political persuation. That may possibly be one of the reasons. But when a man like Shri Diwakar is at the head, I do not know what objection there should be in giving them the necessary permission and the necessary facilities. I would certainly stress the necessity of having an alternative news agency in India so that there should be a competition in news service, and those people who feel that they are being neglected by the PTI and also by the AIR can feel that there is some other news agency to which they can go.

Regarding AIR, I would say that AIR does not rise to the occasion many a time. For instance, take the case of Chinese aggression. I do not know what AIR is doing in this regard. There was recently the report of our team. So many times that the Prime Minister had said this or that. But what has AIR done to put across this idea of aggression to the people of India as a whole and to let the people of India know what sort of border we have got, and what sort of border we have got to defend? What we are doing about it? And how it becomes the primary duty of every Indian to rise to the occasion and accept this challenge?

As I said this is one of the most powerful media for influencing the people, but when I look at the broadcasts of AIR, they seem to be like milk-and-water broadcasts probably because *Panchsheel* seems to have affected it. In India, the mass mind to a great extent depends on what they hear. Many of them cannot read. In fact, you will find that all the Indian civilisation has seeped down to the common man through his hearing. He has heard so many things; he has heard the sages and the saints, the singers and the bards and so on, and that is how the Indian mind has been evolved. Therefore, this particular medium of instruction and orientation should be paid more attention to by AIR. I think AIR is losing a very golden opportunity. It is a challenge to our nationalism. Just see what happened when the Chinese had been falsely claiming that they had conquered the Sagarmatha though it was stated that neither could they approach nor could they conquer the Sagarmatha at that time. Everybody who has any experience of mountaineering has said that in that weather, it was impossible for anybody to have gone there. But the Chinese went about saying that they had conquered it, and they said that the Chinese were the first people who had done that thing even under such adverse weather conditions. But look at what we did. Our people braved all the storms and they went

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up. This was the first Indian team that had gone there. And what boost did AIR give them? They only mentioned that this or that happened, and they had to come back and all that. I am citing these instances just to point out that in regard to the Chinese aggression or in regard to the attempt to conquer Sagarmatha, AIR was not put to its fullest use. I want that the AIR must rise to the occasion and must be able to discharge the responsibilities which are thrown up.

I do not agree with Shri Tyagi when he says that the entire reorientation of the peole and the moral regeneration of the people can be brought about by AIR. I suppose that is throwing too much responsibility on AIR. If the whole Government change their attitude, then AIR also can change, but AIR alone will not be in a position to change the whole picture of the country if Government go on in their own way. But, there are certain other things AIR can do. Now, I come to the Films Division.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now try to conclude.

Shri Goray: I would request you to give me at least as much time as Shri Tyagi took.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have been ringing the bell after fifteen minutes for every Member, and as regards whatever has been snatched from me forcibly, the hon. Member also can do that.

Shri Goray: I do not agree with Tyagi on this question of what is vulgar and what is not vulgar, because this question has been there from times immemorial. Just as he has quoted something. I can also quote right from the classical Sanskrit dramas and poetry, and I suppose there will not be many people here who would be in a position to hear them without getting perturbed. I do not want to dwell on that point, but I say that the only way of doing away with this thing or taming this thing is to give our people good films, good literature and good books. You just cannot wish these bad pictures away. That is not possible. When people see something good, they appreciate it. I have no doubt about it. For instance, in my State, we have got certain films like *Tukaram* and *Gyaneswar*. I have found that *Tukaram* ran for a whole year and perhaps more. So, it is no use saying that this is a particularly bad film and, therefore, people should not see it, and the censors must put their scissors to it. That is not going to happen. Of course it may help to a certain extent. I want that the censors should be very wide awake; there is no question about that. But, after their having done that, I do not see any reason why the film should be classified into 'U' and 'A'. There is no sense in saying that certain films are for adults only and so on. You know, Sir, what happens when the films are classified in this way. When a film is advertised as being for adults only, it gives almost a warning to the people that there is something luscious in that, and, therefore, the people flock, and they think that this is a film which everybody must see. Therefore I suppose that this sort of label instead of hindering them actually helps.

I would suggest that once you select a film, you must do away with these labels 'For universal exhibition', 'For adults only' and so on. That is not going to help.

Here, the other point that I want to say is this. Why do you not encourage people like Shri Satyajit Roy or Shri Shanta Ram or anybody else. I am not saying that this particular man or that particular man should be helped; but once you know that a particular man brings out one of the best films possible, you must give him enough funds, you must give him Rs. 10 lakhs or Rs. 50 lakhs or whatever is required, and then you will see that he will be able to give some alternative to the country. Unless you give an alternative to the people, you are not going to achieve anything. I

do not agree that simply by strengthening the censor board or doing something of that kind, you can wish away bad films.

Shri Tyagi: Childern's films are very good, and they can indulge in them.

Shri Goray: I am coming to them. So far as the Films Division is concerned, I must congratulate them on some of the best documentaries that they have produced.

15·59 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

For instance, there is the *Kangra Valley paintings on Krishna and Radha* theme. I suppose this is one of the most outstanding films anywhere in the world. Again, take the film on *Khajuraho, Periyar* etc.; these are some of the best documentaries, and one is really delighted to see such productions. I had written to the Minister saying that I would be very happy if more of this stuff would be forthcoming. Let him do that. Let him give us more and more of these films which will bring to the people of India from all corners of this country that unity which is underlying our life and flowing in our life and which has been there for centuries together, right from Mohenjo Daro to the latest events. Let him have a programme which will show the kaleidoscope of India throughout the centuries.

16 hrs.

I would say one thing more. Now that India has launched itself on the technological era,why should we not have documentaries which carry to the common man these new techniques? These can be documented and these things can be shown to him. If we have documentaries showing how to run a lathe, what is a motor machine or the machine of an aeroplane—all those things—it will be easy for him to grasp the new techniques. If we show these documentaries in the factories and schools, they will make our workers and childern machine-minded and technique-minded. I do not know why films should not be shown by Government at their own cost to the peasants as to how best to cultivate paddy-- the Japanese method of cultivation, for example—or how best to grow sugarcane or practise horticulture.

Dr. Keskar: Some of it is being done.

Shri Goray: If that is so, it is very good. I wish that they do much more. All this must be done through the medium of either Hindi or the regional language I find so much literature is being published in English. I have seen my own State bringing out some literature on agriculture. . .

Dr. Keskar: That is not true regarding documentaries, because we produce them in all the regional languages.

Shri Goray: I am talking of publications. When you are addressing the peasant, why do you bring out those books or magazines in English? They are just wasted.

The last point is about films for children and books for children.

Shri Tyagi: They are very good.

Shri Goray: The children's market is being completely flooded by books coming from America and Russia. In my State, publishers are complaining that it is impossible for them to compete with books coming from Russia because they are being sold dead cheap, if not given *gratis*. Here I suppose the main responsibility is that of the various Education departments in the States and the Education Ministry here and also the Information and Broadcasting Ministry here. You must give to children good literature You must give them healthy literature, plenty of pictures, plenty of songs, on good paper with good printing. All that must be done and they must be provided very cheap. Otherwise, they are bound to go to the American magazines and then they go on shouting like cowboys and dressing like them with a pistol in hand, thinking of murder and cutting each other's throat. I dislike it. I

[Shri Goray]

have seen in my friends' houses boys wearing cowboy's uniform and roaming about with a false pistols in their hand. I asked, why do they do it? The father and mother say that there is nothing else than can be given. The boys see their comrades doing like that. So they also do it.

Therefore, I am saying that if you really want to build up a good future generation, you must catch them young, and by catching them young and giving them the best type of mental food—only by doing that—you can build up a good generation.

As regards cartoons, what has been done? Nothing. It is such a good medium that everybody, all children, even old people, enjoy it. In cartoons India is nowhere. We have not even made a start. There are some bad cartoons here and there which we dare not exhibit. Look at the cartoons being produced in America by Walt Disney. I know that you cannot create a Walt Disney overnight. But there are very intelligent young people, artists, whom you must encourage.

Therefore, I say that so far as children are concerned, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry can do a lot. I hope that the Minister will take all these suggestions I have made into account and start forthwith, not delay matters, so that this flood of American and Russian literature can be countered.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There is *Shankar's Weekly.* There is *Laxman.*

Shri Goray: There are so many people. If you approach them in the right spirit, I have no doubt they can produce cartoons as good as Disney's cartoons. The question is of finance, initiative and of contacting the right people. I hope the Ministry will succeed in this.

श्री राधारमण (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, प्रचार और प्रसार मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगें सदन के सामने रखी गयी हैं उनका अनुमोदन करते समय मैं कुछ विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

अभी अभी हमारे माननीय त्यागी जी ने फिल्मों के कुछ ऐसे गाने सुनाये कि जिनको सुन कर सदन के हर एक मेम्बर को दुःख हुआ होगा, और यह सही है कि आज इस वक्त जो फिल्म हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने में दिखाये जाते हैं उन में इस प्रकार के बहुत सारे फिल्म हैं या उनमें ऐसे दृश्य और गाने हैं जो हमारे बच्चों के लिये स्वभावतः उचित नहीं हैं और उनको देखने वाले बच्चे बजाये अच्छे और बेहतर बनने के बिगड़ सकते हैं ।

अभी गोरे जी ने यह जिक्र किया कि अच्छे फिल्मों को जहां तक हो सके, हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा किया जाए । यदि आप फिल्मों की उन्नति और प्रगति चाहते हैं तो आवश्यक है कि जो फिल्म बनें उनमें इस प्रकार के दोष न हों । यह कह देना शायद ठीक नहीं होगा कि जो फिल्म बनाने वाले हैं उनके ऊपर अगर हम कोई कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध लगा दें तो हमारे फिल्मों में सुधार हो जाएगा । आज बहुत कम ऐसे फिल्म बनाने वाले हैं जो केवल इसी दृष्टि से फिल्म बनाते हैं कि उनका अच्छा असर पड़े । उनको फिल्म से आमदनी को ध्यान में रख कर फिल्म बनाना पड़ता है : इसलिये अगर त्यागी जी के मत को स्वीकार कर लिया जाए और उसके अनुसार हम इस काम को चलाएं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारी सरकार को तमाम फिल्म इंडस्ट्री को नेशनलाइज करना होगा और यदि सरकार ऐसा कर दे तभी उस प्रकार के फिल्म तैयार हो सकते हैं जैसे कि त्यागी जी देखना या दिखाना चाहते हैं और तभी वे अच्छे साबित हो सकते हैं । हम सभी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि जहां तक हमारे देश की मानसिक और नैतिक उन्नति का सम्बन्ध है उसमें इस प्रकार के फिल्मों से बहुत सहायता मिल सकती है ।

जहां आज यह कहा जाता है कि इस प्रकार के फिल्म और गाने जो देश में प्रचलित हैं इनको रोकना चाहिये, वहां साथ साथ हमको और भी बहुत सारे काम करने चाहियें जो कि इसी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। मतलब यह कि आज किसी किस्म का विज्ञापन करने के लिये जो अश्लील इश्तिहार निकाले जाते हैं या जो बड़े बड़े पोस्टर शहरों के कोने कोने में लगाये जाते हैं उनको रोका जाए। उनमें जो तस्वीरें होती हैं उनको देखने से बच्चों पर तो क्या बड़ों पर भी बुरा असर पड़ता है। बहुत से पोस्टरों में इस प्रकार की तस्वीरें और इस प्रकार के शब्द होते हैं जिससे बच्चों ही पर नहीं बड़ों के मन पर भी अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ सकता। इस सम्बन्ध में कई बार इस सदन के सामने विचार रखे गये हैं और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार सब तरफ से देखे और जो भी सुधार इस दिशा में हो सकते हैं उनको करे। अच्छे फिल्मों को बनाने में सरकार को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये।

यह ठीक है कि जो अच्छे फिल्म बनाने वाले हैं उनको सरकार पुरस्कार और प्रोत्साहन देती है और उनके सामने इस प्रकार के विचार रख कर उनको इस बात की प्रेरणा देती है कि फिल्म बनाने वाले ऐसे फिल्म बनाएं जिनसे हमारे देश की उन्नति और प्रगति हो और जिनसे हमारे देश की जनता पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े। आज अच्छी तालीम देने वाली फिल्मों की आवश्यकता है।

त्यागी जी ने जो गाने सुनाये उनको सुनकर हमको दुःख हुआ, लेकिन साथ ही गोरे जी ने जैसा कहा, और मैं उससे सहमत हूं, कि आज बहुत से अच्छे फिल्म भी निकल रहे हैं गो कि उनकी आमदनी उतनी नहीं होती जितनी कि खराब फिल्मों की होती है, आज इस प्रकार की अच्छी फिल्में बनाने वाले भी प्रोत्साहित हो रहे हैं और वे ऐसी फिल्में बना रहे हैं जिनको चाहे बच्चे देखें, या बड़े बूढ़े देखें, या पुरुष या स्त्रियां देखें, सबको अच्छी लगेंगी और सब पर उनका अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड में जो लोग बैठे हुये हैं उनका ध्यान हम इस तरह के अश्लील चित्रों और गानों की ओर दिलायें और उनसे कहें कि वे जरा बारीकी से सब चीजों को देख कर फिल्मों को पास किया करें। इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि जहां हम ऐसी फिल्मों का बहिष्कार करना चहते हैं वहां कभी कभी ऐसी फिल्में जो कि गंदी और खराब समझी जाती हैं उनको जा कर देखें और अगर उनको वाकई खराब समझते हैं तो कम से कम मिनिस्टर साहब की और फिल्म सेंसर बोर्ड की तवज्जह उस ओर दिलायें। हमने देखा कि कुछ गंदे फिल्म जो कि सैंसर से पास हो चुके थे उनको जब लोगों ने देखा और उनके मुताल्लिक अपना कड़ा विरोध मिनिस्टर साहब को भेजा तो उन पिक्चर्स को ˆव्यु किया गया और उन फिल्मों का दिखाना बंद कर दिया गया। जहां हम गवर्नमेंट से और सेंसर बोर्ड से यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह इस तरह के भद्दे चित्रों पर रोक लगाये और उनको दिखाने की इजाजत न दे वहां हमें जनता को भी इस बात के लिये तैयार करना चाहिये कि अगर इस किस्म की कोई बुरी चीज हमारी आंखों के सामने आती है तो उस पर हम कड़ा विरोध करें और अपनी सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ दिलायें और सरकार को इस बात के लिये मजबूर करें कि वह ऐसे गंदे चित्रों को दिखाने की इजाजत न दे।

मैं इसी के साथ आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में भी दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। यह बात सही है कि इसने इधर पिछले दिनों में काफी अच्छा काम किया है और मैं मंत्री महोदय को और जो प्रचार और प्रसार विभाग के अधिकारी हैं उनको उस प्रगति के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं जो कि

[श्री राधारमण]

उन्होंने ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो के कामों में पिछले दिनों करके दिखाई है ।

इम्मोशनल इंटैगरेशन के सिलसिले में जो एक प्रोग्राम कुछ वर्षों से चलता है मैं ने देखा है कि वह काफी तरक्की पर है ग्रौर उसको जनता काफी खुशी से ग्रौर काफी दिलचस्पी से देखती है । इसी तरह से ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो का जो नेशनल प्रोग्राम होता वह भी बहुत ग्रच्छा है ग्रौर लोगों ने उसको सन्द किया है । इसी तरह विविध भारती का प्रोग्राम है जिसमें कि लाइट म्युजिक ग्रौर दूसरी ग्रन्य मनोरंजक चीजें होती हैं ग्रौर मुझे यह कहते हुये बड़ी खुशी हो रही है कि विविध भारती का प्रोग्राम हमारी जनता बड़े चाव से सुनती है ग्रौर वह दिन पर दिन लोकप्रिय होता जा रहा है । इसी प्रकार से देश के जो हमारे नेता हैं बड़े बड़े नेता, जैसे गांधी जी, टैगोर ग्रादि उनके सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रचार ग्रौर प्रसार ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो की मार्फत किया जाता है । मुझे ग्राशा यही है कि इस तरफ हमारा कदम ग्रागे बढ़ता ही जायेगा ग्रौर ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो सफलता की ग्रोर बढ़ता ही जायेगा । इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो एक ऐसा इंस्ट्रूमेंट है एक ऐसा जरिया है जिससे कि हम सबसे ज्यादा प्रोपेगेंडा ग्रौर पबलिसिटी उन मसलों की कर सकते हैं जिनको कि हम जनता तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं ग्रौर जिन्हें कि हम जनता से करवाना चाहते हैं । ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो एक ऐसा जरिया है या एक ऐसा माध्यम है जिसका कि हमें पूरा पूरा लाभ उठाना चाहिये ग्रौर ग्राज जितना उसका उपयोग हो रहा है ग्रौर फायदा उठाया जा रहा है उससे ज्यादा फायदा उठाया जा सकता है ।

हमें इस बात की भी खुशी है कि हमारे ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो के मातहत एक टेलीविजन का प्रोग्राम भी चलता है । ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो पहले शहरों के ग्रन्दर जाया करता था, वह हलके हलके छोटे छोटे ट्रांसमीटरों की शक्ल में गांवों में जा रहा है । हिन्दुस्तान इतना बड़ा मुल्क है ग्रौर इसमें इतने ग्रधिक गांव हैं कि ग्रगर ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो जिस रफ्तार से चल रहा है उसी रफ्तार से ग्रपने कामों को गांव के ग्रन्दर ले जायेगा तो लाजिमी तौर पर काफी ग्रर्सा लगेगा ग्रौर इसलिये मैं चाहूंगा कि वह जितनी जल्दी इस तरफ कदम बढ़ा सकें, बढाये ।

एक ग्रौर बात इस सिलसिले में यह है कि ग्राल इंडिया रेडियो के मातहत एक सेंट्रल इनफौरमेशन सर्विस कायम की गई थी । उसके ग्रन्दर जो भरती की गई ग्रौर मुलाजमीन रक्खे गये उसमें यह भेदभाव देखा गया कि ग्रंग्रेजी जानने वाले जो एडिटर्स या सब एडिटर्स हैं उनकी तनख्वाहें ग्रौर एलाउंसेज लैंग्वेज एडिटर्स ग्रौर सब एडिटर्स के मुकाबले में ग्रधिक हैं । देशी भाषाग्रों के एडिटर्स ग्रौर सब-एडिटर्स के साथ वह व्यवहार नहीं किया जाता जो कि इंगलिस के एडिटर्स ग्रौर सब-एडिटर्स के साथ होता है । मेरी समझ में लैंग्वेज एडिटर्स ग्रौर सब-एडिटर्स को ग्रंग्रेजी वालों के मुकाबले कम तनख्वाह व भत्ता देना ग्रनुचित है । यह बात उस समय ग्रौर भी ग्रनुचित मालूम पड़ती है जब हम लोग ग्राये दिन इस बात का प्रचार करते फिरते हैं कि हम देश में राष्ट्रीय भाषाग्रों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं ग्रौर चाहते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा उन्नति करे । हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसी जबानें जो कि हमारे मुल्क से ताल्लुक रखती हैं उन का ग्रौर ग्रधिक विकास हो । यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती की बात है कि ग्राज के दिन भी जब कि हमें ग्रपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाग्रों ग्रौर हिन्दी को हर तरह से प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये हम देखते हैं कि उस जबान को जोकि एक विदेशी भाषा समझी जाती है ग्रौर जिसे कि हम ग्रपने मुल्क की भाषा नहीं कहते उसको देशी भाषाग्रों के मुकाबले में कुछ न कुछ ग्रधिक प्रधानता

अवश्य मिलती है। इसी सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज जो अंग्रेजी के एडिटर्स और देशी भाषाओं के एडिटर्स में और अंग्रेजी के ट्रांसलेटर्स में और हिन्दी और देशी भाषाओं के ट्रांसलेटर्स में आपने असमानता रख छोड़ी है वह समय के अनुसार कदापि उचित नहीं है और इस भेदभाव को आपको जल्दी से जल्दी दूर कर देना चाहिये। आल इंडिया रेडियो के मातहत और खास तौर पर सेंट्रल इनफारमेशन सर्विस के मातहत जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उसमें कोई भेदभाव आपको नहीं रखना चाहिये और जो तनख्वाह व भत्ता अंग्रेजी जबान में काम करने वाले को मिलता है वही देशी जबान बोलने वाले को भी मिलना चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहने को तैयार हूं कि मुमकिन हो सके तो उन कर्मचारियों को जो कि यहां की देशी भाषाओं में या हिन्दी में काम करने वाले हैं उनको अंग्रेजी में काम करने वालों की अपेक्षा अधिक तनख्वाह आदि मिलनी चाहिये ताकि हमारी देशी भाषाओं को अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिले और वे उन्नति कर सकें। जो आप हिन्दी के एडिटर्स और सब-एडिटर्स रखते हैं उनका रिक्रूटमेंट भी यू० पी० एस० सी० से करते हैं, उनसे काम भी ज्यादा लिया जाता है, वे अंग्रेजी का भी काम करते हैं और हिन्दी का भी काम करते हैं लेकिन तनख्वाहों के मामले में आप उनके साथ भेदभाव करते हैं और उनको अंग्रेजी वालों की अपेक्षा कम देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर गौर करें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें ताकि तमाम एडिटर्स और सब-एडिटर्स चाहे वह अंग्रेजी के हों अथवा किसी प्रादेशिक जबान के अथवा हिन्दी के उन सब का पे स्केल और ग्रेड एक हो।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि क्लासिकल म्यूजिक और लाइट म्यूजिक के क्षेत्र में भी आल इंडिया रेडियो प्रशंसनीय काम कर रहा है, नृत्य कला के क्षेत्र में भी वह प्रगति पथ पर चल रहा है भले ही वह धीरे धीरे चल रहा हो। जब से हमारे देश से रजवाड़े गये तब से ऐसे कलाकारों की उपेक्षा होने लगी थी और उनकी खराब अवस्था हो गई थी। यह बड़े संतोष का विषय है कि इस काम को हमारा आल इंडिया रेडियो का सौंग ऐंड ड्रामा डिवीजन सफलतापूर्वक चला रहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में जहां कि फिल्मों ने आज इतनी अधिक उन्नति कर ली है और प्रधानता हासिल कर ली है वहां अपने पुराने जमाने के जो स्वांग होते थे गांव गोटों के अन्दर ओपेन एयर थियेटर्स में कला का प्रदर्शन होता था और जिनसे कि नर नारियों का मनोरंजन होता था वह बदकिस्मती से लोप होती जा रही है और गांव गोटों में इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शन देखने को नहीं मिलते हैं, परन्तु सौंग ऐंड ड्रामा डिवीजन द्वारा इन्हें रिवाइव करने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है और वह सराहनीय है और उसको अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये।

अभी प्रेस इनफारमेशन सर्विस के बारे में यह जिक्र किया गया था कि पी० टी० आई० की अवस्था बहुत अच्छी नहीं है जब कि दूसरी तरफ से कहा गया कि उसकी अवस्था अच्छी है, बहरहाल जो भी हो यह हकीकत है कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर न्यूज सर्विस जितनी बढ़िया और विकसित होनी चाहिये उतनी अभी नहीं है। पी० टी० आई० एक ऐसी सर्विस है जिसने कि देश की आजादी से पहले और उसके बाद भी काफी सेवा की है। लेकिन मैं सोचता हूं कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर इस तरह की सर्विसेज की और ज्यादा जरूरत है। पी० टी० आई० अकेले तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को जितनी खुराक उनको मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं दे सकता है। इसलिये ऐसी सर्विसेज की हिन्दी में और दूसरी देशी जबानों में कायम होने की जरूरत है। इस वास्ते मैं मंत्री महोदय को कहूंगा कि उसके लिये वह कोई उचित कदम उठायें।

[श्री राधारमण]

मुझे अखबार में यह खबर पढ़ कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ कि यूनाइटेड सर्विस आफ इंडिया नामक एक नई सर्विस हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कायम हुई और वह तमाम अखबारों को बाहर की खबरें देगी। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि ऐसी सर्विस की स्थापना हो गई है लेकिन अभी उसका दफ्तर या सब आफिसेज या सार, प्रचार अथवा डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का कोई उचित इंतजाम नहीं है। उन्होंने इसी बेसिस पर यह एनाउंसमेंट भी कर दिया है कि हमारे जो बहुत सारे इमबैसीज हैं उन इमबैसीज के अन्दर आपने यह इजाजत दे रक्खी है कि टेलीप्रिंटर से और बहुत सारी खबरें जो आती हैं उनको इमबैसीज से ले लें और यह ऐजेंसी उन खबरों को तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों को दे दे। मैं समझता हूं कि वह खबरें जो कि इस प्रकार से फौरेन इमबैसीज से मिलेंगी, इस प्रकार से जो खबरें छन कर आयेंगी उन खबरों को हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के अखबार लेंगे और यह शायद मुनासिब नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर जरा रोशनी डालें और बतलायें कि कहां तक यह बात सही है और अगर यह बात सही है तो इसका क्या असर हमारे देश के अखबारों पर पड़ेगा? जैसे कि मैंने कहा प्रेस इनफारमेशन सर्विस अथवा एसी एजन्सी हमाले मुल्क में होना लाजिम है क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि तमाम जनता को जो प्रगति हो या जिस तरह से देशों में तरक्की हो रही हो उन सब का आइडिया हम उनको पहुंचायें तो यह जरूरी है कि हम एक ऐसी प्रैस एजन्सीज कायम करें जोकि काफी तजुर्बा रखती हो और जोकि सफलतापूर्वक इस काम को अंजाम दे सके। हमारे मुल्क में अलग अलग ऐसे दफातर या डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग सैन्टर्ज नहीं हैं, जहां मुख्तलिफ शहरों और गांवों से सही किस्म की खबरें हासिल हो सकें और उन का प्रचार और प्रसार हो सके। ऐसी अवस्था में ऐसे लोगों को, जिन के पीछे कुछ कंट्रीज हैं या कुछ ताकतवर असरात हैं, जिस की वजह से अपने मुल्क में सही खबरें नहीं दी जा सकती हैं, इस तरह की इजाजत देना और खबरों के प्रचार और प्रसार की आज्ञा मिलना एक सोचने की बात है और उस से बजाये फायदे के नुक्सान भी हो सकता है।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रोग्राम में जो क्लासिकल, आरकैस्ट्रल और लाइट म्यूजिक है, उस में पैदा होने वाली स्टीरियो-टाइप्ड चीजों को रोकने की आवश्यकता है। जैसा की श्री त्यागी ने जिक्र किया, बहुत सारी पब्लिकेशन्ज वेस्ट होती हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर हम उन को काट दें और उन की जगह पर छोटे छोटे पैम्फलैट्स शाया करें, तो ज्यादा फायदा होगा और जो बहुत सारा रुपया उधर से बचेगा, उस को और जरूरी कामों में लगाया जा सकता है।

आल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रोग्राम में बहुत सारे आइटम्ज ऐसे हैं—चाहे वे क्लासिकल म्यूजिक के हों और चाहे नान-क्लासिकल म्यूजिक के—जो स्टीरियो टाइप्ड हो गये हैं और उन में कोई जान नहीं रह गई है। इस वजह से जनता पर उन का कोई बहुत ज्यादा असर नहीं पड़ता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस कार्यक्रम को इस तरह से तरतीब दी जाये और इकटठा किया जाये कि उस में कुछ जिन्दगी नजर आये और वह लोगों के दिलो-दिमाग में घुसता चला जाये। अगर हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो अच्छा होगा।

चूंकि ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है, इस लिये मैं इन मांगों का अनुमोदन करता हूं और मंत्री महोदय को उन सब कार्यवाहियों के लिये जो उन के मंत्रालय ने प्रचार और प्रसार के सम्बन्ध में की हैं, पुनः बधाई देता हूं।

श्री आसर (रत्नागिरी) : सभापति महोदय, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने

जो कुछ कार्य देश में किया है, उस के लिये मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देना आवश्यक है।

श्री नाथ पाई (राजपुर): किन को और क्यों ?

श्री आसर : आल इंडिया रेडियो ने विशेष तौर पर क्लासिकल म्यूजिक के बारे में जो कुछ कार्य किया है और वह जो सुन्दर और अच्छे कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करता है, उस की प्रशंसा की जाती है। इस के अतिरिक्त उस की ओर से जो अच्छी अच्छी डाक्युमेंटरीज तैयार कर के देश भर में दिखाई जाती हैं, उन की भी प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वे अंग्रेजी में होती हैं।

श्री आसर : इस विषय में कहा गया है कि वे अंग्रेजी में होती हैं और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। अच्छी अच्छी डाक्युमेंटरीज का रिजनल भाषा में निर्माण करना आवश्यक है।

इस मंत्रालय ने जो अच्छे कार्य किये हैं, उन की प्रशंसा करने के साथ साथ कुछ दोष बताना भी आवश्यक है। जैसा कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है, सरकार की ओर से जो विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, वे केवल कांग्रेस के पेपर्ज, या हमेशा सरकार की प्रशंसा करने वाले पेपर्ज को ही दिये जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह नीति किसी भी प्रकार से ठीक नहीं है। यह मंत्रालय एक प्रकार के पत्रों को ही विज्ञापन दे और दूसरे लोगों की तरफ ध्यान न दे, यह ठीक नहीं है। जो भी पेपर्ज ठीक तरह से चलते हैं और सर्कुलेशन की दृष्टि से जिन की स्थिति ठीक है, उन सब को विज्ञापन दिये जाने चाहियें। इस विषय में बहुत से प्रश्नों के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताने का प्रयत्न किया कि उन के मंत्रालय के सामने विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध में एक क्राइटेरिया है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि कुछ ऐसे पेपर्ज हैं, जिन पर कोई भी क्राइटेरियन लागू नहीं होता है, लेकिन फिर भी उन को सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, केवल इसलिये कि वे कांग्रेस के पेपर्ज हैं और कांग्रेस का प्रचार करते हैं।

श्री वी० च० शर्मा : कांग्रेस का कोई पेपर नहीं है। खासकर दिल्ली में कांग्रेस का कोई पेपर नहीं है।

श्री नाथ पाई : सारे देश में भरे पड़े हैं।

श्री आसर : हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में पेपर्ज हैं, वे उन्नति करें। उन को आर्थिक मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है और उन मुश्किलों को दूर करने का एक साधन यह है कि उन को सरकारी विज्ञापन दिये जायें। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह डेली पेपर्ज और अन्य बड़े बड़े पेपर्ज के साथ ही साथ डिस्ट्रिक्ट पेपर्ज को भी सरकारी विज्ञापन देने की कोशिश करें।

त्यागी जी ने फिल्मों के बारे में बहुत बहस की। आज हमारे देश में जिस प्रकार की फिल्मों का निर्माण हो रहा है, उनकी बहुत चर्चा हुई। आज अपने देश के लोगों में चरित्र-निर्माण, सच्चाई और देश भक्ति की भावनायें पैदा करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है और यह काम आकाशवाणी और देश में बनाई जाने वाली फिल्में बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकती हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य की स्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश में फिल्मों का निर्माण केवल पैसा कमाने के लिये किया जाता है और उन को पैसा कमाने का साधन मात्र समझा जाता है। उन को देश के लोगों में शिक्षा का प्रसार करने उन में देशभक्ति की भावना भरने और उन के चरित्र-निर्माण करने का साधन और माध्यम नहीं समझा जाता है। आज स्थिति यह है कि इन फिल्मों के द्वारा लोगों के चरित्र को उठाने नहीं, बल्कि गिराने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। आज हमारे देश की फिल्में **हाऊ टू लव एंड वाट आर इट्स टैकनीक्स**, यह बताने का साधन

[श्री ग्रासर]

हो गई हैं । इस प्रकार की फिल्में दिखाने का नतीजा यह है कि अगर हम स्कूलों में जा कर लड़कों से बात-चीत करते हुए पूछते हैं कि हमारे देश में पंडित नेहरू कौन है, तो कोई विद्यार्थी नहीं बता सकता कि पंडित नेहरू कौन है, लेकिन वे यह बता सकते हैं कि नरगिस कौन है । ग्राज-कल की फिल्में इस प्रकार की भावनाय हमारे देश के लोगो और युवकों में पैदा कर रही हैं ।

त्यागी जी ने बहुत से गीतों का जिक्र किया । उन गीतों का प्रति-दिन परिपाट होता रहता है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के गीतों पर रोग लगाना ग्रावश्यक है । मुझे यह देख कर ग्राश्चय होता है कि सेन्सर बोड इस बारे में क्या कर रहा है । वह इस बात का विचार नहीं करता है कि देश ग्रौर समाज के हित के लिये किस प्रकार की फिल्म ग्रावश्यक हैं । प्रश्न यह है कि वह क्यों इस प्रकार की फिल्मों का निर्माण होने देता है, जिन से देश के युवकों के चरित्र को हानि पहुंचती है । देश की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए देश के लोगों में चरित्र-निर्माण को ग्रावश्यकता है, देशभक्ति का निर्माण करने की ग्रावश्यकता है, भावी नागरिक का निर्माण करने की ग्रावश्यकता है । इसी दृष्टि से हमारे देश में फल्मों का निर्माण होना चाहिए । हमारी महान् इतिहासिक परम्पराग्रों ग्रौर ग्रादर्शों को दृष्टि में रख कर पिक्चर्ज का निर्माण करने की ग्रावश्यकता है । मंत्रालय को इस ग्रोर ध्यान देना ग्रवश्यक है ।

मैं एक ग्रौर गम्भीर ग्रौर बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण बात कहना चाहता हूं । मुझे पता लगा है कि फिल्म "मुग़ले ग्राज़म" में, जिस को प्रैजिडट्स एवार्ड दिया गया है, भारत का नक्शा दो बार दिखाया गया है, लेकिन वह नक्शा चीन के द्वारा बनाये गये नक्शे के समान है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारा सैन्सर बोर्ड क्या कर रहा था ग्रौर क्या उस के ध्यान में यह बात नहीं ग्राई कि "मुग़ले ग्राज़म" में दिखाया गया नक्शा वैसा ही है, जैसा कि चीन ने बनाया है । ग्रगर यह बात ठीक है तो इस बारे में ध्यान दिया जाये । इस विषय में मंत्रालय स्पष्टीकरण करे ग्रौर ग्रावश्यक कार्यवाही करे ।

सूचना मंत्रालय में इकानोमिक दृष्टि से कुछ बातें करने की ग्रावश्यकता है । वहां पर ड्राफ्ट्समैन ग्रौर ट्रेसर्ज की संख्या ग्रावश्यकता से ग्रधिक है । ऐसा होते हुये भी वहां पर प्रोमोशन की पद्धति से बहुत ग्रसन्तोष फैला हुग्रा है । मुझे पता लगा है कि ग्रनक्वालिफ़ाइड ड्राफ्ट्समैन को ग्रच्छे ट्रेसर्ज से ज्यादा प्रोमोशन मिलते हैं । समझ में नहीं ग्राता कि यह क्या क्राइटेरियन है ग्रौर क्या पद्धति है । इस नीति का परिणाम यह है कि वहां बहुत ग्रसन्तोष है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह कौन सी पद्धति प्रोमोशन देने की है, किस तरीके से प्रोमोशन दिए जाते हैं । कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि ग्रपने ही ग्रादमियों को प्रोमोशन दे दिये जाते हैं ग्रौर दूसरे लोगों के साथ, जिन की बारी होती है या जो डिज़र्व करते हैं, ग्रन्याय किया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ग्रोर भी माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान दें ।

पिछले पांच वर्षों से बड़ी संख्या में वाल्व ट्रांसमिटर्ज हमारे स्टोर्ज में पड़े हुए हैं । वे इसी तरह से पड़े हुए हैं ग्रौर किसी काम नहीं ग्रा रहे हैं । इसका कुछ जिक्र ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट में भी किया गया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका भी कुछ स्पष्टीकरण माननीय मंत्री जी की ग्रोर से किया जाए ताकि हमारी जो शंकायें हैं, वे दूर हो सकें ।

ग्रब मैं इंटेगल फ़ाटो यूनिट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । बहुत से फोटो प्रिंट्स निकाले जाते हैं । हजारों की संख्या में इनको निकाला जाता है । बहुत कम का उपयोग हो पाता है ग्रौर बाकी जो बचते हैं

इनको मुफ्त या वेस्ट के तौर पर बेच दिया जाता है । यह क्या इकोनोमी है ? जितने प्रिंट्स की आपको आवश्यकता हो, उतने आप निकालें । जो वेस्ट जाते हैं या वेस्ट के तौर पर जिन को आप बेचते हैं, उनको तैयार ही न करें । मैं समझता हूं कि इस पर भी रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता थी । जितने प्रिंट्स की आपको आवश्यकता है, उतने ही आप तैयार करें तो काफी इकोनोमी इसमें हो सकती है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाएगा ।

हमारे देश में सस्ते रेडियो सेट आने वाले हैं । महाराष्ट्र में इन सस्ते रेडियो सैट्स का उपयोग हो सके, इसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि वहां एक मीडियम वेव स्टेशन हो । औरंगाबाद में जो रेडियो स्टेशन था, उसके वहां से निकल जाने के बाद दूसरा कोई मीडियम वेव स्टेशन आज महाराष्ट्र में नहीं है । मुझे बताया गया है कि इस बारे में कुछ चर्चा हो रही है कि वहां एक मीडियम वेव स्टेशन खोला जाए और इसके लिये दो तीन जगहें आपके विचाराधीन हैं । मैं आपको सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि इस स्टेशन के लिये बलिया से अधिक उपयुक्त और कोई दूसरी जगह नहीं हो सकती है । यह जगह भी आपके विचाराधीन है ; मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाए और कोई दूसरा स्थान ढूंढने की कोशिश न की जाए ।

बड़ौदा के लोगों की एक शिकायत है जिसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि उसको आप दूर कर देंगे । लोगों की यह शिकायत है कि वहां एक बहुत अच्छा हाई पावर्ड स्टेशन था जिसको और जिस की मशीनरी को बाद में वहां से हटा लिया गया और वहां एक लो पावर्ड स्टेशन चला दिया गया । अब मैंने सुना है कि इस लो पावर्ड स्टेशन को भी वहां से हटाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है । मुझे नहीं मालूम यह कहां तक सत्य है और सत्य है भी या नहीं । लेकिन अगर ऐसा है तो मैं समझता हूं कि एक तरह से स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट बड़ौदा के साथ किया जा रहा है । इसको रोका जाना चाहिये । मैं चाहता हूं कि बड़ौदा को फिर से एक हाई पावर्ड स्टेशन देने की कृपा की जाए ।

एक बात मैं आर्टिस्ट्स के सिलैक्शन के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । गोरे साहब ने कहा है कि देश में अच्छे अच्छे आर्टिस्ट्स होते हुये भी उनको चास नहीं दिया जाता है । जब हम आर्टिस्ट्स को रेडियो स्टेशंस पर सुनते हैं तो पता नहीं चलता है कि आर्टिस्ट्स के लिये एक सिलैक्शन बोर्ड होते हुये भी कैसे इस तरह के आर्टिस्ट्स को चुन लिया जाता है जिन को सुन कर हमें परेशानी होती है, हमें मायूसी होती है । यह जो स्थिति है, इसको बदलना होगा । देश में बहुत अच्छे अच्छे आर्टिस्ट्स हैं और उनके होते हुए इस तरह के आर्टिस्ट्स को कैसे चुन लिया जाता है ऐसा मालूम होता है कि इसमें कुछ गड़बड़ी है, कुछ दाल में काला है । यह जो स्थिति है, इसको हमें बदलना होगा । अच्छे अच्छे गाने वालों को न चुन कर, उनको चुन लिया जाता है जो अच्छी तरह से गा भी नहीं सकते हैं । हमें चाहिये कि हम आर्टिस्ट्स के चुनाव में बहुत होशियारी से काम लें । आज तक सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने बहुत अच्छा और प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह के जो दोष हैं, इनको भी दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाए ।

वितरण संस्थाओं के बारे में बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त

[श्री ग्रासर]

किए हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश में वितरण संस्थायें बहुत ही कम हैं और विशेष कर हिन्दी के क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाली वितरण संस्थायें तो हैं ही नहीं । केवल एक संस्था है, हिन्दुस्तान समाचार । गोरे साहब ने इसका जिक्र किया है और माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना की है कि इसकी शिकायतों को दूर किया जाना चाहिये । यह संस्था हिन्दुस्तान के छोटे छोटे गांवों में जाती है, रूरल इंडिया में जाती है जहां पर कि पी० टी० ग्राई० नहीं जा सकती है । और वहां जा कर और न्यूज़ इकट्ठा करके यह संस्था प्रशसनीय कार्य कर रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सस्था को अच्छी तरह से सहायता देने का प्रयत्न ग्रापकी तरफ से हो । इस संस्था का बढ़ाना ग्रावश्यक है । इस दृष्टि से इसकी जो शिकायतें हैं, उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न ग्रापकी तरफ से किया जाना चाहिये ग्रौर इस संस्था को एक ग्रादर्श वितरण संस्था बनाया जाना चाहिये ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: In a parliamentary democracy, the composition of the Cabinet should have certain traditions, but unfortunately, in our country in spite of the ten years of parliamentary democracy, we have not been able to develop very healthy traditions. It was in the days of Maulana Azad that the Ministry of Education was a full-fledged Ministry represented on the Cabinet. It was in the days of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur that the same was the position with the Health Ministry. But when these Ministries were transferred to more junior people politically, the Ministries were also downgraded.

I feel that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the most important Ministry. On the one side, this Ministry has the task to reach the warmth and glow of freedom to the people of the country and on the other to reach the hopes and aspiration, I hope and trust that our great Prime Minister will consider the claim of this Ministry to be upgraded to the status of Cabinet Ministry.

As I pointed out last year, unfortunately the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is not merely the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, but it is the Ministry of Duplication and Boardcasting, because we find that this Ministry has almost every conceivable media of publicity and information. It has the Press Information Bureau, the Publications Division, the All-India Radio, a huge organisation for audio-visual publicity. But in spite of all this, we find that every Ministry has a desire to have an organisation of its own. The Commerce Ministry has got its own Organisation of publicity. The Ministry of Food has a developing and ever-growing organisation of publicity and publications. The Ministry of External Affairs is the worst sufferer in this thing. They have a huge organisation known as the External Publicity Organisation. We find that lot of money is being spent by the various Ministries on their own organisations. We want the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to take this House into confidence and tell whether it is the reluctance of these Ministries to hand over their publicity organisations to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or whether it is the failure of this Ministry to persuade the other Ministries to hand over their organisations to this Ministry which is responsible for this.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Both are there.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Some friends have referred to the important question of national integration on the floor of the House. I have been shocked at all that has happened in Assam. Recently I visited Jabalpur, Saugor,

Damoh and other places and the incidents that happened there have completely disilllusioned us. I feel that much can be done by this Ministry in this field. I am one of the greatest supporters of the freedom of the Press. I am the last man to say that the Government should interfere with the freedom of the Press, but certainly I say they should interefer with the licence of the Press. I find that the communal Press in this country is not being treated in the way in which it should be treated. I can assure the hon. Minister that if he comes forward with some legislation which gives much more power than what has been given today to the Registrar of the Press, to suppress the communal Press, this House will support him unanimously. We should enact some legislation so that the Registrar of Press could have the authority to withdraw licence and order closure of the press which creates bitter hatred between these two communities.

Then I feel that the various media of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be more vigilant in creating conditions for national integration. Here I will refer to one incident that happened only yesterday. Yesterday, our Railway Minister had organised a function for Id celebrations, and our great President was also kind enough to attend that function. The function had great publicity value not only in India but abroad, in various neighbouring countries, where thousands of Muslims feel that the Muslims of this country are being well looked after and they are equal partners in this democracy. I tried to contact the Principal Information Officer. Unfortunately, I could not contact him, because he was busy in some conference. I tried to contact some Information Officers, and the moment they came to know that the President is coming there, they just shirked the responsibility, saying that the President's Secretariat will do the publicity for it and, therefore, it is none of their responsibility. I hope and trust that in future such occasions will be taken advantage of and given much more publicity, for I find the press was completely blank about the function which took place yesterday at the residence of the Railway Minister.

Now I come to the All India Radio. In the past, I have been a critic of the All India Radio. Today I say that during the last one or two years the All India Radio has considerably improved. It has given up its phobia, its great desire, to inflict classical music on us. Vividh Bharati is a popular programme and it has earned praise from every nook and corner of this country. I am also grateful to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting that he has realised that Urdu was being completely neglected by the All India Radio. The programme of Urdu Majlis as acquired great popularity among the people of this country. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will take this House into confidence about the popularity of Urdu Majlis of the All India Radio, and, in view of its popularity, extend it, so that this beautiful language of ours, which is the common heritage of the people living in North India, and certain parts of the South, will get its due place in the programme of the All India Radio.

Much has been said about the publicity of our Five Year Plans. I wish I could congratulate the Ministry on their achievements in regard to their publicity of the Five Year Plans. Two Plans have passed and we are on the threshhold of the Third Five Year Plan. But I am sure that every hon. Member of this House will bear me witness that our people till now have not been made plan-conscious. In fact, certain people know much more about the various Plans that were launched by Joseph Stalin in Soviet Russia or the plans that were launched in China than about our own Plans, and that is so even among the educated classes here. That shows a very sorry state of affairs and I hope more vigilant steps will be taken, and more efforts will be made, to popularise the Plan and to make the people Plan-minded.

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

Something has been said about our advertising policy. I do not agree with certain friends of ours that our Ministry shows political considerations in the matter of distributing advertisements. Our Ministry has been very fair, as far as the distribution of advertisug is concerned, to the various newspapers in this country, irrespective of their colour, irrespective of their opinion, and for that the Ministry deserves our congratulations. But, at the same time, I feel that while we have got a huge organisation called the Advertising Division, it is not functioning in the way in which it should. In spite of the fact we have full-fledged machinery of media men, artists, lay-out men and all the paraphernalia that is necessary for any advertising agency, we still depend on outside advertising agencies. It is a sheer waste of money of the Government and the people of this country that we employ certain advertising agencies, including certain foreign-owned agencies, for service. And what do they do? They release our fully-prepared, our fully laid-out advertisements and in lieu of that they get commission from the Government and the press. Therefore, I appeal to the Minister, in future at least, to issue these advertisements directly and not to utilize the services of advertising agencies, especially the foreign-advertising agencies.

I congratulate the Films Division of the Government of India. As my hon. friend, Shri Goray, in the Opposition and many other hon. friends said, some of the finest documentaries have been prepared by this Division. The officers and workers of this Division deserve the congratulations of Parliament and the people of India. But at the same time I feel that the scope of work of the Films Division should be expanded. At present it is producing only documentaries. Certain full length films should also be produced by this organisation.

I know that we have established a Film Finance Corporation which will help those film producers who feel shy of financing films which can be healthy according to a few of my hon. friends, like Shri Tyagi and others. I think the emergence of this Corporation will help improve the standards of our films. I hope and trust that the Corporation will get more monetary help from the Government and from the various organisations.

Much has been said about the PTI and the monopoly of news agencies. It is time that we realise that this monopoly of news agencies should come to an end. It is a wrong idea that PTI has been running in loss. Who owns PTI today? It is, in fact, owned by some of the press barons here who control the chains of newspapers, Many years ago we had set up a Press Commission. It came out with a beautiful report. Although all its recommendations were not sufficient to fight the monopoly press, I think, if most of its recommendations would have been strictly and forcibly imposed by the Government of India and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, to a great extent the monopoly press could have been curbed. Even in the Conservative Government of Macmillan we see that they are taking cognisance of the monopoly of press, but we feel either helpless or we are influenced by the press barons of this country that we are not taking the drastic steps to curb the monopoly of press. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting who in the past has been quite helpful in helping the working journalists and in bringing up the standard of our journalism will see that this monopoly is shaken and that in future these small papers emerge because unless small papers emerge, the future of Parliamentary democracy in this country is doomed.

One word about our publications and I have done. Our Publication Division has been producing very good literature, in some cases a very useful one. But it still needs some development. Instead of bringing out some prestige publications, good albums and good photographic things, I hope and trust

that as has been suggested it will come out with readable, popular, small brochures which may reach the people so that the people may get the warmth and glow of freedom.

With these words I congratulate the hon. Minister and support the Demands.

Mr. Chairman: I have an announcement to make. There are 38 selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which the hon. Members may move subject to their being otherwise admissible:—

Need to call all correspondents representing Indian languages to Press briefings and conferences

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (389)

Arbitrary appointments in Production Cadre without reference to U.P.S.C.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (979)

Methods of transfers and promotions of Programme Officers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (980)

Need for greater encouragement to feature films in Tamil and Telugu

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (981)

Need to set up T. V. units in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta during Third Plan period

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (982).

Delay in opening broadcasting Station at Madurai

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (983)

Need to improve the articles in "March of India"

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (984)

Need to utilise proper talents for contribution to "March of India"

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (985)

Need to upgrade scales of pay of language sub-editors of A.I.R.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (986).

Need to intergrate the staff artists of A. I. R. with the Department by abolishing contract basis

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (987)

Need to include all announcers in A.I.R. into the Departmental Cadre

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (988)

Discrimination in the matter of giving advertisements to newspapers

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and

[Shri Tangamani]
Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (989)

Failure to give advertisements to all recognised Tamil dailies

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (990)

Need to provide facilities of broadcasting through A.I.R. to all the recognised political parties at the time of next elections

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1022)

Need to stop exaggerated propaganda of achievements and aims of Government

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (390)

Need to broadcast news in respect of all political oparties

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (391)

Need to broadcast film songs on overseas services especially for Europe

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (392)

Need to broadcast variety of music and drama

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (393)

Need to give due importance to all Indian languages particularly Sindhi in various programmes

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (394)

Need to give 'Hindi' programme from all Radio stations to enable people to understand gradually the Rashtra Bhasha

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (395)

Need to select the best programmes for 26th January every year in consultation with all political parties at State level

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (396)

Need to give due importance to the activities of Opposition Parties in Parliament and State Legislatures in A.I.R. news bulletins

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (991)

Failure to give due importance to "Dholyatra" an important day prior to Holi by Calcutta Radio Station

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (992)

Need to popularise at least one song from each regional language for community singing

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (993)

Need to encourage the staff recruited between 1940 and 1950 for their ground work in building up of A.I.R.

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (994)

Need to give opportunities to the members of the Opposition Parties to give talks on the A.I.R.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (999)

Service conditions of employees working in Radio Stations

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by As. 100." (1000)

Need to appoint more reporters to gather regional news

Shri M. K Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1001)

Nature of propaganda done by A.I.R.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1002)

Unnecessary expenditure in the recently started Film Research Institute at Poona

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (995)

Procedure of giving advertisements to newspapers

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1003)

Need to prevent control of newspapers by capitalistic interests

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1004)

Need to improve quality of books published by the Ministry

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1005)

Suppression of historical truths in Children's History of India

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1006)

Need to prevent increase in the number of chains and groups of multiple units controlling newspaper

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1007)

Failure to set up All-India Press Council as recommended by the Press Commission

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1008)

Need to take action against publications of astrological predictions in newspapers

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1009)

Need for a comprehensive plan to organise Press visits to the National Projects

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting be reduced by Rs. 100." (1010)

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति जी, इस मंत्रालय को आसानी से मंत्रियों का प्रचार-मंत्रालय कहा जा सकता है। मुझे दु:ख है कि मुझ से पूर्व के वक्ताओं ने इस मंत्रालय को बधाई दी । मैं उनके साथ नहीं हो सकता। इसलिये नहीं कि इस मंत्रालय की कार्रवाईयों से मुझे असन्तोष मात्र होता है, बल्कि मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूं कि यह मंत्रालय अपने किसी भी काम को पूरा करने में असफल रहा है। मुझे ताज्जुव होता है जब मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में इस तरह की बात कहते हैं कि उनका काम यह नहीं है कि जो संविधान के अन्दर व्यवस्थायें दी हैं अंग्रेजी को हटा कर भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रसार करने के सम्बन्ध में, उनको लागू करने की आवश्यकता का प्रचार करें। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि सूचना और प्रसार मंत्रालय इस काम के लिये ही हैं तो देश के संविधान के अन्दर की जो व्यवस्थायें हैं उनका वे आदर कर रहे हैं या निरादर कर रहे हैं। जब यह बात कही जाती है तो मुझे याद आता है वह दिन जब सूचना तथा प्रसार मंत्री ने आज से दो साल पहले १९ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के दिन एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा था कि हम राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री और संसद् सदस्यों के जो हिन्दी भाषण हैं उनको मल रूप में ही सम्पादित करके ब्राडकास्ट करने का प्रयत्न आल इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा कर रहे हैं। इस बात को आज दो साल से ऊपर होने को आते हैं। मैं यहां संसद् में आल इंडिया रेडिया से दो तीन फरलांग की दूरी पर बोलता हूं, लेकिन मेरे भाषण का पहले अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद होता है और फिर उसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करके उसको देश को सुनाया जाता है, लोगों को मेरा भाषण मूल रूप में नही सुनाया जाता। मैं कहता हूं कि यह इस सरकार की कैसी नीति है कि संसद् में आल इंडिया रेडियो स्टेशन से तीन फरलांग की दूरी पर जो भाषण होता है उसको मूल रूप में प्रसारित नही किया जाता। इसके बारे में कहा गया कि अभी हमारे पास आर्थिक साधन नहीं हैं इसलिये हम ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकते, आर्थिक साधन विकसित हो जाने पर हम ऐसा करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। यह १९ दिसम्बर, सन् १९५८ की बात है। क्या अभी तक सरकार के आर्थिक साधन इतने अच्छे नहीं हो पाए हैं कि इस काम के लिये धन निकाल पाए और इस छोटी सी चीज को कर सके।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की यह नीति मालूम होती है कि वह इस सुविधा

को कुछ लोगों तक हीं सीमित रखने का विचार रखता है। न सिफ आल इंडिया रेडियो बल्कि पी० आई० बी० जिसका बहुत बड़ा संगठन है, वह भी यही काम करता है। प्रेस इनफारमेशन ब्यूरो केवल मंत्रियों के भाषणों को लेकर अखबारों को देता है। और अखबारों को यह सूचना देता है कि मंत्री महोदय आज यहां से वहां जा रहे हैं और फिर वहां जा रहे हैं यह काम एक जनतंत्र में शोभाजनक नही मालूम होता। मंत्री लोग जो कि महात्मा गांधी के पदचिह्नों पर चलने का दावा करते हैं वे इतने नीचे चले गए हैं कि वे भूल जाते हैं कि महात्मा गांधी की तरफ लोग देखते थे प्रेरणा पाने के लिये और आज मंत्रियों की हालत यह है कि यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे लिये हमारा प्रचार करने पर करोड़ों रुपया खर्च हो जाए और जनता को यह सूचना दी जाए कि आज यहां जा रहे हैं कल वहां जा रहे हैं।

मंत्री जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा है कि पिछले दिनों हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी जो राष्ट्रसंघ गए थे और उन्होंने वहां अपना भाषण दिया था उसको उसी वक्त हिन्दुस्तान में प्रसारण करने के लिये विशेष व्यवस्था की गई थी। शायद यह व्यवस्था उन्होंने इसलिये की कि उनको इसके लिए प्रशंसा मिले। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि यह व्यवस्था करने पर कितना खर्चा हुआ। हिन्दुस्तान एक गरीब मुल्क है। वह उस प्रकार की फिजूलखर्ची बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकता। अगर इतना रुपया खर्च करके यह व्यवस्था करने के बजाये दूसरे दिन ही लोग इस भाषण का सुन लेते तो क्या कोई नुकसान हो जाता। यह सही है कि उस अवस्था में इतनी अच्छी तरह से प्रचार न हो पावा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: It was a great speech and I am glad that it was broadcast.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आपको टिकट जरूर मिलेगा।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी : शायद आपकी सीट ही के लिये मिल जाए।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अपनी सीट के लिए तो मैं सब को निमंत्रण देता हूं।

तो मैं यह उदाहरण दे रहा था, कि यह सिद्ध करने के लिए कि आल इंडिया रेडियो पी० आई० बी, फिल्म डिवीजन और इस विभाग की जो दूसरी शाखायें हैं उन सबका केवल यही काम रह गया है कि सरकार कुछ लोगों का प्रचार हो जाये और इस प्रकार जनता पर यह विचार थोपा जाये कि इन के सिवा देश में और कोई नहीं है। मैं पूछता हूं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो की जो प्रसारण नीति है उसमें कौनसा आधार है। हमारे देश में कुछ राजनीतिक दल या कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध करना चाहते हैं। उनकी कोई सभा हो, कोई मीटिंग हो कोई कमेटी हो उसका आल इंडिया रेडियो पर जिक्र नहीं होता।

कहा जा सकता है कि प्रसारण करते समय यह देखा जाता है कि किसका कितना महत्व है उसको उतना महत्व दिया जाता है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब आप ही जज हैं और आप ही मुलजिम हैं तो सही न्याय किस प्रकार हो सकता है। आप चाहें तो कह सकते हैं। अगर न्याय करना है तो इसकी जांच करने के लिए कोई दूसरा आदमी होना चाहिए जो कि यह देखे कि किस दल का कितना महत्व है। अगर इस चीज को बिना देखे आप प्रसारण करें तो यह मुनासिब नहीं हो सकता।

मैं अब कुछ विशेष बातों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आपके रजिस्ट्रार

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

ग्राफ प्रेस की रिपोर्ट छपी है । उससे साफ जाहिर है कि कुछ ग्रखबारों के ग्रुप ग्रौर चेन्स बन रहे हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ग्रगर यह चीज देश के लिए हानिकारक है तो ग्राप इनको रोकने का प्रयत्न क्यों नहीं करते । यह कहा जा सकता है कि ऐसा करने का हमें ग्रधिकार नहीं है । लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि ग्रापके पास यह ग्रधिकार है । टाइम्स ग्राफ इंडिया की एक चेन है ग्रौर इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की एक चेन है । इन दोनों श्रृंखलाग्रों ने ग्रभी हाल में दो ग्रार्थिक दैनिक पत्र निकाले हैं, एक इकानिमक टाइम्स है ग्रौर दूसरा फाइनेन्शल एक्सप्रेस है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े ग्रखबारों के लिये ग्रापने न्यूजप्रिंट की व्यवस्था कैसे कर दी ग्रौर ग्रभी से ग्राप इनको विज्ञापन भी देने लगे । दूसरे ग्रखबारों का यह हाल है कि ग्रगर कोई छोटा ग्रखबार जिला स्तर पर या तहसील स्तर पर हिन्दी में निकालना चाहता है तो ग्राप उसके सामने यह शर्त रखते हैं कि तुम यह सरटिफिकेट दो कि तुम ने ६ महीने तक यह ग्रखबार निकाला है तब तुम्हारे लिये न्यूजप्रिंट की व्यवस्था की जाएगी । लेकिन इकानमिक टाइम्स ग्रौर फाइनेंशल एक्सप्रेस के लिए इतनी बड़ी तादाद में न्यूजप्रिंट कहां से ग्रा रहा है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं । एक तरफ तो हम देखते हैं कि ग्रुप बन रहे हैं, चेन्स बन रही हैं ग्रौर दूसरी तरफ ग्राप उनको सारी सुविधायें दे रहे हैं । इससे तो यही नतीजा निकाला जा सकता है कि ग्राप चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे पेपर्स की चेन्स बनें जो कि देश के लोगों के विचार पर कब्जा रखना चाहती हैं ।

दूसरे ग्रापकी यह नीति है कि ग्राप चार ६ पेपर्स को चुन लेते हैं ग्रौर उनको ही प्रोत्साहन देते हैं । उन्हीं के लोगों को पी० ग्राई० बी० भी समाचार ग्रादि देता है । जब योजना के सम्बन्ध में डाक्यूमेंट प्रकाशित होने को होते हैं, तो उनको ही दिए जाते हैं । ऐसा क्यों होता है ? जिस भाषा के हटाने के लिए संविधान में व्यवस्था है, सरकार की नीति है कि ग्रंग्रेजी को हिन्दुस्तान से जाना है ग्रौर जब देश के चालीस लाख से ज्यादा लोग हाई स्कूल जितनी ग्रंग्रेजी नहीं जानते तो फिर ग्राप ग्रंग्रेजी पत्रों को इतनी बड़ी रकमों के विज्ञापन क्यों देते हैं । हिन्दी व ग्रन्य भारतीय भाषाग्रों के ग्रखबारों को ग्राप ये विज्ञापन क्यों नहीं देते जो कि भूखों मर रहे हैं । ग्रब समय ग्रा गया है जब ग्रंग्रेजी पत्रों को विज्ञापन देना बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाये । मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि ग्राप वास्तव में संविधान की व्यवस्थाग्रों का ग्रादर करते हैं तो ग्रापको ग्रंग्रेजी प्रेस को प्रोत्साहन न दे कर हिन्दी या दूसरी प्रादेशिक भाषाग्रों के पत्रों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए ग्रौर जिन चीजों का ग्राम जनता से सम्बन्ध हो उनको उन पत्रों में छापना चाहिए । ग्राप चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा ग्रन्न उगाया जाये ग्रौर इस चीज को छापते हैं ग्रंग्रेजी पत्रों में । मैं ग्राप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ग्रापके बाबू जो ग्रंग्रेजी ग्रखबार पढ़ते हैं वे ग्रन्न उगायेंगे । देश में ग्रंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे तो ग्रन्न उगाने का काम ही नहीं करते । तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ग्रापको ग्रपनी नीति को बदलना चाहिए ताकि जो ग्राप लाखों रुपया खर्च करते हैं वह व्यर्थ न जाए जैसा कि इस समय हो रहा है ग्रौर उससे देश के लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ।

ग्राज पी० ग्राई० बी० की यह शक्ल हो गयी है कि उसका कोई विशेष उपयोग नहीं रह गया है । इस पर लाखों रुपया खर्च होता है । क्यों न ग्राप इसको खत्म कर दें ग्रौर यह रुपया बचा लें जिसको कि उस काम पर खर्च किया जाए जिस के लिए ग्राप सन् १६५८ से कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पास रुपया नहीं है । इसे ग्राप यह व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं कि जो स्पीचेज हिन्दी में होती हैं उनको मूल रूप में प्रसारित किया जा सके ।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपकी फिल्मों के बारे में क्या नीति है बड़ी बात कही जाती है कि आपका फिल्म डिवीजन बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहा है । मैं यह दलील के लिये माने भी लेता हूं । लेकिन इस फिल्म डिवीजन के अतिरिक्त एक चिल्ड्रन्स फिल्म सोसाइटी है उसको आप अनुदान देते हैं । इसको आपने सन् १९६०–६१ में ६ लाख २५ हजार रुपया दिया । सन् १९५९-६० में उसको आपने ६ लाख ५ हजार २६ रुपया दिया और इस साल यानी सन् १९६१–६२ में उसके लिये दस लाख ५० हजार रुपया रखा है । यह एक प्राइवेट सोसाइटी है बल्कि वह एक इंडीवीजुअल हैं । इसके लिये इतना रुपया देने की क्या जरूरत है जब कि आपके पास अपना फिल्म डिवीजन मौजूद है । आप कहते हैं कि यह फिल्म सोसाइटी बच्चों के लिये फिल्म बनाती है और इसलिये हम इसको रुपया देते हैं । इस के अतिरिक्त आप कहते हैं कि यह दस नये पैसे से २५ नये पैसे तक लेकर बच्चों को फिल्में दिखाती है । मेरी सूचना है कि यह जो सोसाइटी है यह ६२ नये पैसे प्रति बच्चे के लेकर फिल्म दिखाती है ।

मेरे पास इस चिल्ड्रन फिल्म सोसाइटी द्वारा प्रकाशित फिल्मों के सम्बन्ध में एक पुस्तिका है जिसमें कि प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू की फोटू छपी हुई है । इस चिल्ड्रन फिल्म सोसाइटी के प्रोड्यूसर श्री महेन्द्र नाथ हैं जिनकी कि इस सोसाइटी को सरकार ने काफी धनराशि स्वीकृत की हुई है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि आखिर इस सोसाइटी के कामकाज के बारे में कोई जांच पड़ताल भी की जाती है कि नहीं कि उसका क्या हिसाब किताब है ? इस सोसाइटी के हिसाब किताब की खर्चे आदि की संसद् में कोई रिपोर्ट भी आती है या नहीं ? हमारा भारतवर्ष एक गरीब देश है और उस के पास इतना रुपया फालतू नहीं है कि वह १०, १० लाख रुपया इस तरह

17 hrs.

की प्राइवेटसोसाइटियों को जिन्दा रखने के लिये दे सके । मैं इस चीज से इंकार नहीं करता कि हिन्दुस्तान में बच्चों के फिल्मों की जरूरत है और हमारे देश में बालकोपयोगी चित्रों का निर्माण अधिकाधिक होना चाहिये । लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि खुद सरकार का फिल्म डिवीजन बाल चित्र बनाता रहता है और उसके काम की प्रशंसा भी की गई है कि वह अच्छा काम कर रहा है , उसके ही जरिये यह बच्चों के फिल्म बनाने का काम क्यों नहीं कराया जाता ? मेरा तो निश्चित मत है कि इस तरह की प्राइवेट संस्थाओं को इतना अधिक रुपया देने की जरूरत नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय जरा इस पर प्रकाश डालें कि यह सोसाइटी क्या है उसका हिसाब किताब क्या है और उसको जो रुपया दिया गया है वह किस तरीके से खर्च हुआ है और सरकार का उस सोसाइटी पर क्या कंट्रोल अथवा अंकुश है ।

फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस का जहां तक सवाल है मैं फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस की बहुत इज्जत करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि उनकी यह फ्रीडम हमेशा कायम रहे और उसमें कोई दखल न दे लेकिन जिस तरीके से हम चल रहे हैं क्या इस से वाकई फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस सुरक्षित होती है ? जहां तक भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों का सम्बन्ध है उनकी दशा बड़ी शोचनीय है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि टेलीप्रिंटर की व्यवस्था करने की तरफ यह मंत्रालय क्या ध्यान दे रहा है और क्या कर रहा है जिससे कि भारतीय भाषाओं में टेलीप्रिंटर अधिक से अधिक और जल्दी से जल्दी बन सकें और समाचारों का प्रसारण शीघ्रता से हो सके? इसी के साथ यदि आप चाहते हैं कि भारतीय भाषाओं का उत्थान और विकास हो तो फिर भारतीय भाषाओं की कोई न्यूज सर्विस अथवा समाचार समिति बनाने की ओर या उसका विकास करने की ओर क्या ध्यान दिया जा रहा है ?

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति की तरफ कई सदस्यों ने मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार समिति को मदद तो मिले ही लेकिन उसी के साथ किसी अन्य बड़ी समाचारसमिति बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है जिससे कि सभीभारतीय भाषाओं के विकास में और उनके समाचार प्रसारण में और उनके वितरण की कार्यवाही सफलतापूर्वक की जा सके। लेकिन जब भी यह प्रश्न मंत्री महोदय के सामने आयेगा तो उनकी तरफ से इसके लिये यह जवाब दे दिया जायगा कि हमारे पास इसके लिये पैसा नहीं है आपके पास चिल्ड्रेन फिल्म सोसाइटी को साढ़े दस लाख रुपया देने को मौजूद है और इसी तरह की अन्य बीसियों फिजूलखर्चियों को करने के वास्ते आपके पास रुपया मौजूद है लेकिन इस तरह के एक उपयोगी कार्य को करने के लिये आपके पास रुपया नहीं रहता है। अगर मेरे पास समय होता तो मैं साबित करके दिखला देता कि आपके पास इसको करने के लिये यथेष्ट रुपया मौजूद है। मैं यह साबित करने को तैयार हूं कि आज इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा करोड़ों रुपया बेकार में खर्च किया जाता है जिससे कि देश की जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं होता है लेकिन आप के पास इस तरह की समाचार समिति की स्थापना के लिये रुपया नहीं है।

कुछ सदस्यों की तरफ से यह कहा गया है कि पी० टी० आई० में फाइनेंशिएल ब्रेकडाउन है। मैं उसका विरोध करता हूं। उसकी रिपोर्ट ने यह दिखा दिया है कि उसमें लाभ है, वह सर्विस लाभ में चल रही है मैं कहना चाहूंगा और चेतावनी देना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें कि आखिर इस तरह की गलत बात पी० टी० आई० के बारे में कुछ लोगों ने क्यों फैलायी है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि वह भी पी० आई० बी० और आल इंडिया रेडियो की तरह आपके प्रचार का साधन मात्र बन कर रह जाय। हम देखते हैं कि पी०आई० बी० और आल इंडिया रेडियो किस तरह से सरकारी प्रचार का साधन बने हुए हैं। अगर कहीं मंत्री महोदय तशरीफ ले जाते हैं और उनकी बात सुनने के लिये कहीं से दो, चार लोग भी इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं तो उसका वह प्रचार करते हैं लेकिन अगर कोई विरोधी दल का नेता हजारों आदमियों की मीटिंग भी एड्रेस करे तो उसका प्रचार नहीं किया जाता है।

इस मंत्रालय में एक फोटो फिल्म सैक्शन भी काम कर रहा है। वह भी पूरी तरह से और मैं कहूंगा कि भोंडे तरीके से गवर्नमेंट की प्रचार एजेंसी की तरह से काम कर रहा है। उसमें हमारे मंत्रिगणों के कहीं नाचते हुए फोटू निकलते हैं तो कहीं उन के हंसते हुए फोटू निकलते हैं एक भांडपन सा उनमें दिखता है इस तरह के तरह तरह के अपनी विभिन्न मुद्राओं के फोटू छाप कर मंत्री लोग पत्रों के लिये देते हैं तो मेरा उनसे कहना है कि अपने प्रचार और पबलिसिटी के लिये इतना नीचे मत गिरिये और इस तरह के भांडपने पर मत उतरिये। यह आपको कदापि शोभा नहीं देता है।

अब समय आ गया है कि जब इस मंत्रालय की गतिविधियों पर अच्छी तरह से अंकुश लगना चाहिये और इसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि वह सही मायनों में अपने कर्त्तव्य का पालन कर सके। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसा अंकुश रखने के हेतु संसद् के सदस्यों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय जोकि इस गतिविधियों पर निगाह रक्खे।

आल इंडिया रेडियो द्वारा ब्रजभाषा का प्रचार करने के लिये आपने एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को रक्खा हुआ है जिसका कि गांवों से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है वह एक शहरी आदमी है और वह जानते नहीं कि ब्रजभाषा क्या है। जो वाकई वहां के लोग हैं और जोकि लोक गीत गा सकते हैं उनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है।

इस मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस मंत्रालय में कलाकारों के भत्ते पर करीब करीब एक करोड़ रूपया खर्च होगा लेकिन यह नहीं देखा जा रहा है कि वह रुपया किस तरीके से खर्च किया जाता है और उसका सही उपयोग भी हो रहा है कि नहीं। आज इस मंत्रालय में जो फिजूलखर्ची चल रही है यह देश को बनाने का तरीका नहीं है।

मैं इसी सम्बन्ध में आपको बतलाऊं कि हिन्दी फिल्म मुगले आजम के निर्माता श्री आसिफ को सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की ओर से इस फिल्म का अंग्रेजी संस्करण निकालने के लिये रुपया दिया जा रहा है ताकि मुगले आजम फिल्म अंग्रेजी भाषा में महारानी एलिजाबेथ को दिखाया जा सके। उस के लिये लाखों रुपया हमारा खर्च किया जायगा। जब महारानी यहां भारत में थीं तब वह अंग्रेजी का प्रिंट तैयार नहीं हो सका था इसलिये अब सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय अंग्रेजी में इस मुगले आजम को तैयार करवा कर इंगलैंड भेजेगा जहां कि यह महारानी एलिजाबेथ को दिखाया जायगा। इस तरह से देश की गाढ़ी कमाई का पैसा मुगले आजम का अंग्रेजी में प्रिंट बनाने के लिये खर्च किया जा रहा है वह कदापि उचित नहीं है।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के प्रबन्ध में परिवर्तन हो। इसी के साथ जिन लोगों को आपने कई कई साल से अस्थाई बना रक्खा है उनका भविष्य सुरक्षित नहीं है उनको स्थायी किया जाये। मैं यहां पर फिर एक बार कहना चाहूंगा कि आप अंग्रेजी के कमचारियों को हिन्दी और देशी भाषा के कर्मचारियों के मुकाबले जो अधिक वेतन और भत्ता आदि देते हैं वह उचित नहीं है और आपको यह भेदभाव समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

चूंकि मेरे पास समय नहीं है हालांकि मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था। लेकिन फिर भी मैं अन्त में अपना आसन ग्रहण करते हुए यही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय की नीति में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिये अगर इस मंत्रालय में आमूल चूल परिवर्तन नहीं हो सकता है तो मैं चाहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय को भंग ही कर दिया जाय। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि इसके खत्म कर देने से हमारा काम चलने वाला नहीं है। इसके बगैर भी हमारे जो अन्य मंत्रालय हैं उनके जरिये हम अपने देश का काम भली प्रकार चला सकते हैं। यह मंत्रालय अगर रहना है तो यह बड़ा जरूरी है कि वह सही तौर से काम करे इस तरह से भांडई के साथ चलने की जरूरत नहीं है जैसे कि आज यह चल रहा है। यह मंत्रालय खाली मंत्रियों की पबलिसिटी करता रहे और उनकी भांडई करता रहे तो इससे देश बनने वाला नहीं है।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): At the very beginning, Sir, I would like to refer to the points raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ansar Harvani. I do not know, in this year's report presented by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, what outstanding thing my hon. friend Shri Harvani has found to suggest that the status of this Ministry should be raised to Cabinet level. I would like to know how the working of this Ministry is going to be affected if the Minister-in-charge is going to sit in the Cabinet meetings. I am really intrigued—rather confused—that only last year my hon. friend, was so critical about the way the hon. Minister and the Ministry were conducting themselves. (*Interruption*).

17.09 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA *in the Chair*]

I have failed to spot out the outstanding work done by this Ministry during last year which has forced my

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

friend, Shri Harvani to come out with such a fantastic suggestion that the working of the Ministry can be effective when a particular Minister gets Cabinet rank. (*Interruption*).

Anyhow, I quite agree with him when he says that the work and the responsibility of this Ministry is very important. This Ministry is connected, practically, with all the channels of communication through which Government or for that matter one human mind can approach another human mind. In other words, this Ministry has to deal with the human mind, its reflections and reactions.

As some other hon. Members have pointed out, this Ministry is not only the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting but it has also to see how at a particular time, let us say at this particular moment, what the people are thinking, what their approaches are to the various policies of the Government and to the various schemes and activities in all spheres of our national life. This Ministry has to take from the Government the information which the Government and the country would like to be disseminated among the people and has to bring back to the Government; to some extent, the reflections and reactions of the people to various problems, so that the Government can all the time have a clear picture as to how the minds of our people are working.

In the formation of public opinion, the Press certainly plays a very important role. Many a times we have declared our desired and decided goal that in this country we want to establish "socialistic pattern of society." How can we approach our people and how can we make our people understand as to what we mean by "socialistic pattern of society". We have to approach our people through the Press. My hon. friend has pointed out that there is a tendency, especially in Daily Press, to own a chain of newspapers in all the languages: English, Hindi and other regional languages. I would go a step further to point out that these big chains of newspapers are owned by big business interests. If the big business controls the main channels of the formation of public opinion in our country, I do not know how we approach our people through the Press so that they may march forward towards the goal of a "socialistic pattern of society." When a problem of this grave nature faces the country I want to know what has been done by the hon. Minister and this Ministry? What thought have they given to this problem? Last year during the debate, this point was also raised and the hon. Minister gave some reply. I would again come to my friend Shri Harvani that this may be one of the outstanding achievements of this Ministry that during the past one year they had not paid any attention to this problem and done nothing.

Reference has also been made to the news agencies. I quite agree that we should do our best to develop our national news agencies. Whether it is the PTI or the Hindustan Samachar or any other national news agency coming up, this Ministry should come forward with concrete and constructive suggestions with regard to financial help or technical aid so that their working can be improved.

Many hon. friends referred to the All India Radio. It is a very important medium to reach our people. As far as the news service is concerned, I am happy to say that during the last year or so, they have improved a lot. The recent news feature produced by the All India Radio on the death of our great leader, Pandit Pant, was a remarkable news documentary and I congratulate the Ministry for this one achievement of theirs.

Many hon. Members would have noticed that at the time of the All India Newspapers Editors' Conference held last month, there was much criticism regarding the advertisement

policy of this Ministry. In this connection, I may mention that some of the editors who met me there also mentioned a very peculiar thing and I would like to know the fact from the hon. Minister. It was mentioned that when the other two central Cabinet Ministers could find time or could be present there at the various functions of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, for reasons known either to the Minister or to the Conference, did not attend any of their functions. Some of the editors did complain that the Minister of Information and Broadcasting did not attend any of their functions.

Shri Ansar Harvani: He must have been on his usual tours.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: That only the hon. Minister knows whether he was on tour or not. Now, Sir, when the editors talk about the advertising policy of the Government I get confused. What has an editor got to do with the advertising revenues of the newspaper? It can be said that in our country there are some editor-proprietors combined together in one single personality. Those people may be representing small district newspapers If they talk about and if they complain I can certainly understand that probably they were not given a fair treatment in the matter of government advertisements. But, on the whole, I would like to bring this to the notice of the office-bearers of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference that it would be to the dignity of that organisation if they stop making a big hue and cry about the advertising policy of the Government, the advertising revenues of newspapers and the advertisements released by the Government. The main work of the All-India Editors' Conference, as I can understand, is to see how the standards of the editorials are built up, how the standards of the editorials in this country can be improved, and what training programmes should be instituted in this country so that we can have better trained editors in our country.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: If you would permit me, Sir, I will just try to explain what my hon. friend was just now questioning about. The editors became interested in the matter of advertisements not because of advertisements as such but because it was reported to them that Government advertisements are being withheld because of the editorial opinion expressed in the papers.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Wiel, Sir, that may be an isolated example. I am quite sure about it. As far as a large number of newspapers are concerned, there cannot be any basic objection to the advertising policy of the Government. But I cannot agree that only or mainly on the political views expressed in the editorials of the papers they are being denied Government advertisements. Here I can say, if the small papers or newspapers published in the regional languages complain I can understand and I can say that due to some procedural matters the newspapers concerned may not have been able to get government advertisements.

Sir, talking about the advertising policy, now I would move on to Press advertisements issued or released by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. I can say that during the last one or two years advertisements released by this department have improved to some extent technically. At the same time, Sir, I feel that the main job of this department is to look more towards the technical side of Press advertisements rather than being more concerned about the release of advertisements. Sir, I have seen a number of advertising agencies in this country and in foreign countries also. But I would like to point out here that this department is entirely of a commercial nature. But yet, when I happened to visit this department, I never got the impression that it has got anything to do with, or is doing work relating to, the advertising

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra.]

agencies. The office is located in such a building that the first impression one gets is that it must be the supply or disposal or ration-card department. In this department, for the production of press advertisements, the workers have to be efficient and their creative talents should be exploited to the extreme. Now, if they are being officed in such a building, if they are being surrounded by piles of old files, I cannot understand how creative work will be done there. So, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to see that something is done at least to give an outer, first impression that this department has got something to do with creative work in regard to advertising.

Then, it is very important in my view that this Ministry should give some attention to training and research programme in journalism. This Ministry can certainly take the initiative and suggest to the various universities who are conducting courses in journalism that the courses in journalism should be conducted on such lines and could be improved on such lines. Unless we have better trained and better equipped journalists in our country, in every sense of the word, I doubt very much whether our various media channels will be effective. Only a trained worker can bring out the good material for the consumption of the people.

Finally, I would like to mention that the progress regarding the introduction of television in our country is very slow, and I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to this aspect also.

My hon. friend Shri Radha Raman made a reference to the Central Information Service cadre.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has exceeded his time.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: This is my last point, Sir. Whatever he has said regarding the sub-editors of AIR—every word of it is true, and I again appeal to the hon. Minister that he should take up this question with the Finance Ministry and see that justice is done to them.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : माननीय सभापति जी, जितने धन्यवाद माननीय सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री जी को अब तक दिये जा चुके हैं, उनका भार वह उठा सकेंगे या नहीं, इस को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं उनके भार को और अधिक नहीं बढ़ाना चाहता हूं । मैं केवल उन के सामने कुछ आवश्यक सुझाव और परामर्श ही रखना चाहता हूं ।

पहली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने विषयों की चर्चा माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से यहां की जाती है,उन सब का उत्तर देना किसी भी मंत्री के लिये सम्भव नहीं हो सकता । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तो कम से कम अपने मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें कि माननीय मंत्रीजी अपने सीमित समय में जिन बातों का उत्तर न दे सकें, और जो यहां पर उठाई गई हों, सम्बद्ध सदस्यों को जानकारी उनके सम्बन्ध में भिजवायें ताकि हमें यह पता लग सके कि वस्तु-स्थिति क्या है ?

अभी कुछ समय हुआ राज्य सभा में इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में एक छोटी सी बहस हुई थी और उसमें कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बात की मांग की थी कि आकाशवाणी को कारपोरेशन का रूप दे दिया जाये पर उस समय कारपोरेशन के सुझाव को अस्वीकार करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि यदि आकाशवाणी को कारपोरेशन बना दिया जायेगा तो इससे सब से बड़ी हानि यह होगी कि संसद् का उसके ऊपर कोई अधिकार नहीं रह जायेगा परन्तु, सभापति महोदय आप मुझे इन शब्दों को कहने की आज्ञा दीजिये कि जो चर्चा आज आकाशवाणी अथवा इस

मंत्रालय के संबंध में यहां हो रही है और जो आलोचना पीछे की गयी है उसकी ओर कहां तक ध्यान दिया गया है इसके बारे में भी थोड़ी सी जानकारी गम्भीरतापूर्वक एकत्र करना अपेक्षित है मैं चाहता हूं कि सूचना और प्रसार मंत्री ने अब तक समय समय पर जो इस संसद् को आश्वासन दिए हैं इन पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में उन आश्वासनों को यदि मंत्री जी स्वयं पढ़ेंगे तो उनको पता लग जायेगा कि संसद् में दिये गये वक्तव्यों के प्रति वह स्वयं कहां तक जागरूक और सावधान हैं

अब से कुछ समय पूर्व की बात है कि आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार-विभाग को आत्म-निर्भर बनाने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में आपने एक बात कही थी कि हम इसको कुछ दिन तक परीक्षण की स्थिति में रखेंगे और यदि यह सफल हुआ तो इसको व्यावहारिक रूप देंगे । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, परीक्षण की स्थिति में यह चीज सफल रही है । जब ऐसी बात है तो क्यों इसको व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दिया गया है, यह बात मेरी समझ में में नहीं आती हैं

गत वर्ष इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदानों पर हुई चर्चा का उत्तर देते हुए मंत्री जी ने इस बात को कहा था कि हिन्दी का प्रचार करना इस विभाग का दायित्व नही है यह विषय गृह मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित है जिस हद तक उधर से हमको संकेत मिलता है उसी हद तक हम अपने हाथ पैर हिलाते हैं । लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से अथवा संविधान की मान्यताओं के अनुसार भी जितना आपको कार्य करने की सुविधा और छूट है, उसका भी आप उपयोग कर रहे हैं, इसमें भी सन्देह हैं । सचाई तो यह है कि जैसे अभी हमारे माननीय मित्र राधा रमण जी ने कहा कि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के और हिन्दी के कार्य करने वाले जो सम्पादक और उप-सम्पादक हैं, उनमें और अंग्रेजी के सम्पादकों और उप-सम्पादकों में भी आपकी जो नीति है, वह भेदभावपूर्ण है इसका स्वयं आपको पता होगा क्योंकि आप अपने हाथों से उसके सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लेते हैं । मेरा कहना है यह है कि पहले तो आप यह देखें कि दोनों के वेतन क्रमों में कितना अन्तर है । आठ आठ और दस दस वर्ष जिन पत्रकारों को कार्य करते हुए हो गये हैं अभी तक भी वे सब से निचले स्तर पर हैं चतुर्थ श्रेणी में है जबकि अंग्रेजी का पत्रकार कोई इस प्रकार का नहीं है जो इस निचले ग्रेड में हो । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ओर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें ।

एक बात मैं पद वृद्धि के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूं । जब पद-वृद्धि का सवाल पैदा होता है तो उसके बारे में भी हिन्दी के पत्रकारों के साथ भेदभाव पूर्ण व्यवहार किया जाता है और वे भी इनको नहीं मिलती हैं । यह आपकी नीति इस प्रकार की है कि जो परिवर्तन की अपेक्षा रखती है ।

हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या एक प्रतिशत या अधिक से अधिक डेढ़ प्रतिशत है । ज्यों ज्यों हमारा स्वाधीन राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ता चला त्यों जायेगा त्यों अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या या अंग्रेजी पढ़ने वालों की संख्या घटती ही चली जायेगी और देशी भाषाओं को जानने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जायेगी । ऐसी स्थिति में मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपके मंत्रालय की ओर से जितनी भी फिल्में बनाई जाती हैं, क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में आप हिम्मत के साथ यह कह सकते हैं कि उसी अनुपात से अंग्रेजी की तैयार की जाती हैं, जिस अनुपात से कि अंग्रेजी जानने वालों की संख्या है और उसी अनुपात से भारतीय भाषाओं में और हिन्दी में बनाई जाती हैं, जिस अनुपात में उनकी संख्या है ? मैं चाहता हूं कि यह जो स्थिति है इसको भी बदला जाये ।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

अभी श्री ब्रज राज सिंह जी ने संकेत दिया है कि दो वर्ष पूर्व आपने इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि जो भाषण यहां पर हिन्दी में होते हैं, विशेष कर राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण, या प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण या दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण, उनके संबध में हम इस बात का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि उनकी मूल प्रतियां आकाशवाणी तक पहुचें । लेकिन दो वर्ष के पश्चात भी ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जब आप उत्तर दें तो इस पर भी प्रकाश डालें कि कौन सी रुकावटें हैं जो आपके मार्ग में आती हैं और किन कारणों से आप इसको व्यावहारिक रूप नहीं दे सके हैं ।

हमारे देश में सात प्रांत इस प्रकार के हैं जिन्होंने कि अपना भाषाओं के अन्दर कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया है । उनमें से चार प्रांत इस प्रकार के हैं कि जिनकी विधान सभाओं में हिन्दी द्वारा विशेष रूप से कार्य किया जाता है । आपके पास जो टेलीप्रिंटर सर्विस है और वह सर्विस भी इस प्रकार की है कि बनारस, पटना, लखनऊ, जयपुर और नई दिल्ली से इसका संबंध है, तो क्यों नहीं आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करते कि जिन विधान सभाओं में और जिन प्रांतों की राजधानियों में आज हिन्दी भाषा द्वारा कार्य किया जा रहा है वहां से उनकी भाषा के अन्दर ही समाचार दिये जा सकें ताकि आज जो अनुवाद की कठिनाई उपस्थित होती है, वह न हो और समाचार भी मूल रूप में जा सकें । इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने के मार्ग में मंत्री जी के माग में कौन सी कठिनाई है यह भी वह हमें बतायें ।

अब मैं एक बात पत्र सूचना विभाग के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं । इस विभाग पर कितना पैसा व्यय किया जाता है और उसके द्वारा अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों के कितने समाचार दिय जाते हैं और उस अनुपात से आपका विभाग कितना पैसा कितना व्यय करता है, इसको अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उस विभाग के ऊपर भी आप थोड़ा व्यय नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि अनुपात से बहुत अधिक है ।

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के संबंध में अब मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं गत वष आपने बजट अधिवेशन में अपने मंत्रालय के अनुदानों के संबंध में चर्चा के समय इस सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिये सुख सुविधायें बढ़ाने के बारे में आप विचार कर रहे हैं । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है अभी तक न तो नियमित रूप से सालाना तरक्की के संबंध में उनके बारे में कोई निर्णय लिये गये हैं और न ही इस प्रकार की स्थिति आई है कि दो तीन वर्ष के बाद जब उनका कांट्रेक्ट समाप्त होने को आता है तो सिवाय इसके कि जिन लोगों से वह संबंधित होते हैं, उनकी इच्छा पर यह छोड़ दिया जाता है कि उनके कांट्रेक्ट को वे बढ़ा दें और कुछ भी नहीं होता है । उन बेचारों को कांट्रेक्ट की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद निराशा का मुंह देखना पड़ता है । इस स्थिति में भी सुधार होना चाहिये ।

इसी के संबंध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार से दूसरे सरकारी अफसरों को या काम करने वालों को गजिटड छुट्टियां के दिन छुट्टियां मिलती हैं, इसी तर से उनको भी इन दिनों की छुट्टियां मिलनी चाहिये । अगर उनको इन छुट्टियों के दिनों में काम करने के लिये कहा जाता है तो या इसके बदले में उनको दूसरी छुट्टियां दी जानी चाहिये और अगर दूसरी छुट्टियां नहीं दी जाती हैं तो उन दिनों का उनको विशेष भता मिलना चाहिये या कुछ और इस प्रकार की चीज मिलनीचाहिये जिससे कि व सोत्साह कार्य करने की ओर प्रेरित हो सकें ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि जैसे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के लिये रेलवे के पी० टी० ग्रो० वगैरह मिलते हैं वैसे ही ग्राकाशवाणी के स्टाफ ग्रार्टिस्टों के संबंध में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं है ? जिस तरह केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के ग्रावास भत्ते ग्रादि के संबंध में कई बातें हैं उसी प्रकार स्टाफ ग्रार्टिस्टों के लिये भी होनी चाहियें । गत वर्ष इस सदन में ग्रापने इस प्रकार का ग्राश्वासन दिया था कि ग्राकाशवाणी पर काम करने वाले स्टाफ ग्रार्टिस्टों के बारे में ग्राप न्यायं बरतेंगे तो ग्रभी तक एक वर्ष होने के पश्चात् भी इस संबंध में कोई उचित निणय क्यों नहीं लिया जा सका ?

इसी प्रकार उन के वेतनों के संबंध में जो निम्नतम ग्रौर उच्चतम सीमा है उसके बारे में कुछ वृद्धि होनी चाहिये ।

एक विशेष बात ग्रौर है । जैसाकि मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वाले कई सदस्यों ने भी पी० टी० ग्राई० के संबंध में कहा है, इस संबंध में मैं भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जब प्रेस कमिशन ने भी ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट में इस बात को कहा था कि पी० टी० ग्राई० को एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाय । कारण कुछ भी हो किन्तु सरकार इस के संबंध में ग्रपनी कठिनाई का दिग्दर्शन कराके हाथ खींच लेती है । वह यह कहती है कि पी० टी० ग्राई० को पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बनाने की जिम्मेदारी उसके शेग्रर होल्डरों पर ग्राती है, सरकार उस में कैसे हस्तक्षेप कर सकती है । लेकिन ग्राप जानते हैं कि पी० टी० ग्राई० को कारपोरेशन का रूप न देने के कारण कितनी कठिनाई हो गई है । जनता का एक विशेष वर्ग है जिसने उस पर ग्राधिपत्य किया हुग्रा है । परिणामस्वरूप जहां पी० टी० ग्राई० के क्षेत्र में ग्रौर गम्भीर मामले हैं, मुझे मालूम हुग्रा है कि जो कई न्यूज एजेंसीज हाल में स्थापित हुई हैं, उनमें पी० टी० ग्राई० के ग्रच्छे ग्रच्छे कमचारी भी चले जा रहे हैं । कारण यह है कि वे जानते हैं कि पब्लिक कारपोरेशन न होने के कारण उनकी प्रगति के लिये वहां पर कोई क्षेत्र नहीं है । इसलिय मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पी० टी० ग्राई० को तुरन्त पब्लिक कारपोरेशन के रूप में परिणत कर दिया जाय । ग्राप का यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि शेग्रर होल्डर यह व्यवस्था नहीं चाहते तो सरकार क्या कर सकती है । क्यों नहीं कर सकती । ग्राप ग्राकशवाणी से एक वष में ७^1/$_4$ रु० पी० टी० ग्राई० को देते हैं । जब उसे इतना रुपया देते हैं तो क्यों नहीं पी० टी० ग्राई० से कह सकते कि वह ग्रपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करे ?

तीसरी बात यह है कि भारतवष में जितने भी ऐसे संगठन हैं उनकी स्थिति इस प्रकार है कि जहां जहां पर कमचारियों का संबंध किसी प्रकार से ग्राता है वहां कमचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व ग्रवश्य रहता है । लेकिन पी० टी० ग्राई० ने ग्रभी तक बोर्ड ग्राफ डाइरेक्टस में या दूसरे ग्रपने संगठनों में कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया है । परिणाम यह होता है कि जब जब बोर्ड ग्राफ डाइरेक्टर्स की बैठक होती है तो कर्मचारियों के संबंध में सही स्थिति उन तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है । ग्रगर वहां पर कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधि हो, जैसा कि हमारे मित्र ने कहा, तो वहां उनका पक्ष ठीक से पहुंच जाय । फिर पी० टी० ग्राई० में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी लोगों का स्तर इतना छोटा तो नहीं है कि वे वहां पर बैठ कर जो सम्मत्ति देंगे वह इस प्रकार की होगी जो कि संगठन को हानि पहुंचाने वाली होगी । ग्रगर कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व वहां होगा तो सब से बड़ा लाभ उससे यह होगा कि ग्रगर वहां पर संगठन के संबंध में कोई निर्णय लिया जाता है तो निर्णय करने वालों को यह पता होगा उनके बीच में वह व्यक्ति भी बैठा हुग्रा है जो उस क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि शासन की ग्रोर से पी० टी० ग्राई० पर

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पर इस प्रकार का दबाव डाला जाय जिससे पी० टी० आई० को पब्लिक कारपोरेशन का रूप दिया जा सके और कर्मचारियो का उसमें प्रतिनिधित्व भी हो सके। साथ ही साथ पी० टी० आई० समाचार एजेंसी में अंग्रेजी को जो प्रमुखता मिली हुई है उस के कारण देशी भाषाओं के समाचारों पत्रों विशेषकर हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों की जो उपेक्षा आज की जाती है उस से जो हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्र हैं, खास कर जो छोटे समाचारपत्र हैं, उन को समाचार लेने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है, क्योंकि वे उन्हें उतना पैसा नही दे सकते। तीसरी श्रेणी की सर्विस के सम्बन्ध में, जिसे शायद सी क्लास सर्विस कहा जाता है, अगर आप पी० टी० आई० को अपनी ओर से आदेश दें कि दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओ के समाचारपत्रों को प्रमुखता दी जाये और छोटे छोटे हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों के समाचारों को भी उन को प्रकाशित करना चाहिये, तो बहुत अच्छी चीज होगी।

इस के अतिरिक्त जो एक और विशेष चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि देश में पौने दो सौ वर्षों के ब्रिटिश शासन के कारण हमारे मस्तिष्क में विदेशी समाचारों का मोह पैदा हो गया है। हम दूसरे देशों की चीजों ज्यादा महत्व देने लगे हैं। यह हीनता की भावना अभी तक हमारे मस्तिष्क से गई नही है। इस का परिणाम यह देखने में आया है कि भारत के समाचारपत्रों में विदेशी समाचारों की प्रमुखता होती है। अगर दूसरे देशों के समाचारपत्रों से इस की तुलना की जाय तो विदेशी समाचारपत्रों में यह हीनता नही दिखाई पड़ेगी जोकि भारतीय समाचार-पत्रों में दिखाई पड़ती है। विदेशी समाचार पत्रों में बहुत कम विदेशी समाचारों के अतिरिक्त अपने सार्वजनिक हित की बातें होती हैं। मैं आप के आकाशवाणी के समाचारों की चर्चा भी कर रहा हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपनी नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन करें। ाकाशवाणी से जो समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं उन में राजनीतिक समाचार अधिक होते हैं या विदेशी समाचार होते हैं, दूसरे इस प्रकार के समाचारों को उचित स्थान नही दिया जाता। इस में कोई सन्देह नही है कि देश में आज इस प्रकार का वातावरण चल रहा है, लेकिन आप सारे भारतीय जीवन को राजनीतिमय न बना दीजिये। हमारे देश का एक सामाजिक जीवन भी है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि आकाशवाणी से जो समाचार प्रसारित किये जाते हैं उन में आप विदेशी समाचारों की मात्रा कुछ कम करें और उन के स्थान पर भारतीय समाचारों को प्रोत्साहन दें, विशेषकर सामाजिक स्थिति के समाचार हों, जिस से कि हमारी सामाजिक व्यवस्था मजबूत हो, उन को आप आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित कर प्रोत्साहित करें।

एक और बात को मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं जिस के सम्बन्ध में अभी श्री महावीर त्यागी ने अपने विचार इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किये। आज आप का फिल्म सेन्सर बोर्ड इस प्रकार के गन्दे गन्दे गीतों के लिये सहमति दे देता है जिन से छोटे छोटे बच्चों के जीवन पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है और उन का मानसिक सन्तुलन भी बिगड़ता है हमारे समाज में आज तक जो परम्परा रही है उस को दूषित बनाता है। उस के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कुछ सुझाव भी दिये लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बच्चों तक ही सीमित नही है। कुछ चलचित्रों में जो दृश्य आते हैं वे इतने अश्लील और घृणित होते हैं कि आप मुझे यह कहने की आज्ञा दें कि कोई भला आदमी अपने बच्चों के साथ बैठ कर उन दृश्यों को आसानी से नहीं देख सकता। इस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि लोगों में इस के प्रति एक असन्तोष है। अभी एक मित्र ने कहा कि जनता क्यों नही इस के लिये जागृत होती और क्यों कुछ नही करती। आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने, जो कि जनता की भावना को व्यक्त करते हैं, एक

अभियान आरम्भ किया हुआ है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो आन्दोलन आचार्य विनोभा भावे ने आरम्भ किया है वह सरकार के लिये एक चेतावनी है । मुझे आशा है कि उस की ओर आप ध्यान देंगे और सिनेमाओं में अन्दर जो इस प्रकार के दृश्य आते हैं जिन से चारित्रिक स्तर पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है उन से इस देश को बचायेंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि बोर्ड आफ फिल्म सेन्सर्स का पुनर्गठन किया जाय और इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाओं का प्रारम्भ किया जाय जिन से इस प्रकार के अश्लील चित्र जो नित्यप्रति प्रदर्शित होते हैं या जो इस प्रकार के दृश्य आते हैं उन को रोका जा सके । इस का परिणाम यह होगा कि आज जो इस तरह के अश्लील पोस्टर आदि छपते हैं जिन में उन दृश्यों को दिखाया जाता है, वे आप से आप बन्द हो जायेंगे और इस प्रकार के अभियानों की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी कि गवर्नमेंट उन को रोके ।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करना चाहता हूं । आकाशवाणी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में जहां और बहुत सी बातें दी हैं, उन में संस्कृत कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ लिखा हुआ है । संस्कृत कार्यक्रमों में ऐसा लिखा हुआ है कि सरकार ने अधिकारी विद्वानों की देखरेख में मद्रास और बम्बई में ऋगवद के रेकार्ड तैयार करवाये हैं और यह प्रयत्न करती है कि आकाशवाणी प्रसारित करे । दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों ने भी इस प्रकार के रेकार्डों की मांग की है । लेकिन मेरा अपना कथन इस प्रकार का है, जैसा कि थोड़ी देर पहले भी निवेदन किया था, कि वेद एक इस प्रकार का ग्रंथ है जो किसी जाति का नहीं है, सम्प्रदाय विशेष का नहीं है, मनुष्य मात्र की निधि है । यह इस प्रकार का ग्रंथ है जिस के भारत के ही नहीं, विश्व के बड़े बड़े विद्वानों ने यह कहा है कि अगर कोई विश्व के पुस्तकालयों में सब से पुरानी पुस्तक है तो ऋग्वेद है । आकाशवाणी का कार्यक्रम जब नित्य आरम्भ होता है तो वह एक विशेष प्रकार की ध्वनि से प्रारम्भ होता है, जिसे आप अपनी भाषा में "मंगल ध्वनि" कह कर पुकारते हैं । यह केवल एक ध्वनि ही है । बहुत सम्भव है कि इस देश के अन्दर विदेशी प्रभाव से प्रभावित हुए लोगों का कोई एक प्रतिशत या उस से भी कम भाग इस प्रकार का हो जो ईश्वर को न मानता हो या ईश्वर के अस्तित्व में विश्वास न करता हो । लेकिन प्रातःकाल जब कोई आदमी अपना रेडियो खोलता है तो उस को केवल यह ध्वनि सुनाई पड़ती है । प्रातःकाल का समय ऐसा होता है जब कोई मंत्रों पर आधारित प्रोग्राम होना चाहिये । मैं यह ही नहीं कहता कि आप वेद मंत्रों की भाषा में कहें, न ही मैं कहता हूं कि आप कुरान की भाषा में कहें, न ही कहता हूं कि आप बाइबिल की भाषा में कहें, वह किसी भी प्रकार की आस्था और धर्म की पद्धति हो सकती है जिस में आप प्रातःकाल इस कार्य को प्रारम्भ कर सकते हैं । और कुछ नहीं तो आप प्रातः किन्हीं संतों और महात्माओं के पद दे सकते हैं ।

प्रातःकाल जब हम रेडियो खोलें तो आज कल जो मंगल ध्वनि आती है उस के बजाय इस प्रकार के शब्द कानों में आयें जो कि मनुष्य को सन्तोष देने वाले हों और जिन पर हमें जो भी कार्य दिन में करने हैं उन की दिशा हमें निर्धारित करने में सहायता मिले ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूं ।

सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल (आनन्द): चेयरमैन साहब, विविध भारती का जो प्रोग्राम चल रहा है वह बहुत पापुलर हो रहा है । परन्तु आज अगर उस को सब लोग अच्छा कहते हैं तो इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि उस को और अच्छा बनाने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । उस में आगे चल कर जितना भी सुधार हो सके, उतनी तब्दीली करनी जरूरी है । हिन्दी क

[सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल]

प्रचार रेडियो के द्वारा काफी हो रहा है परन्तु इसमें और वृद्धि करने की गुंजाइश है । जैसे कि टैकनिकल शब्द हैं जो कि अंग्रेजी के हैं उनकी हिन्दी क्या हो सकती है, साइंस की भाषा में भी क्या हिन्दी शब्द हो सकते हैं, रेलवे में डाकखाने में क्या शब्द प्रचलित हैं, ऐसे शब्दों को रेडियो से प्रचार करके लोगों को जानकारी दी जाये ।

एक बात यह है कि प्रादेशिक समाचारों के लिये आपने करीब करीब हर प्रान्त में व्यवस्था की है । यह अच्छी चीज है । परन्तु इसमें सब जगह चाहिये इतना पावरफुल ट्रांसमिटर नहीं है और इसलिये प्रान्त के कोने कोने में समाचार साफ तरीके से नहीं सुनायी पड़ते हैं । तो अच्छे ट्रांसमिटरों के बारे में जल्दी बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये जिससे कि प्रादेशिक समाचार उस प्रदेश के कोने कोने तक बहुत अच्छी तरह से साफ सुने जायें ।

सिनेमा के बारे में मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप कुछ क्यों नहीं कर सकते हो । कुछ साल पहले तो यहां इस संसद् में आपने काफी कुछ करने का हमको आश्वासन दिया था, परन्तु यह बात क्यों छोड़ दी गयी यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता । क्या इसमें विधान की कुछ बाधा होती है । यह काम होना चाहिये । विधान में यह चीज तो है कि हम लोगों का नैतिक स्तर न गिरे । यह व्यवस्था है । क्या सिनेमा के चित्र और पोस्टर इतने भद्दे नहीं होते कि जिनका हमारे नैतिक स्तर पर बुरा असर पड़े ? क्या इनमें कोई कोई गाने और कोई कोई किस्से ऐसे नहीं हैं जिनसे हमारे बच्चों और युवकों पर भद्दा असर पड़ता है ? आपके सेंसर बोर्ड को क्या कोई ऐसा आदेश है, कोई आपने उनको ऐसा नियम दिया है, कोई उनका मार्गदर्शन किया है कि सेंसर करने में इन इन बातों को आपको देखना चाहिये । जब सेंसर बोर्ड से पास होने पर भी ऐसे गाने चलते हों जैसे कि त्यागी जी ने सुनाए तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि सेंसर बोर्ड क्या काम करता है। सेंसर बोर्ड में मात्र बड़ी बड़ी डिग्री वाले और समाज में प्रतिष्ठा वाले लोगों को रखना ही काफी नहीं है । परन्तु समाज के नैतिक स्तर के बारे में उनका कितना ऊंचा विचार है यह सोचने की बात है । मैंने अनुभव किया है कि जो लोग समाज में आम तौर से बहुत अच्छे माने जाते हैं, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा होती है, सिनेमा के बारे में और गाने के बारे में उनके खयालात मेरे खयाल से जितने चाहिये उतने ऊंचे नहीं होते ।

पश्चिम की संस्कृति में और हमारी संस्कृति में फर्क है यह हमें नहीं भूलना चाहिये हमारी संस्कृति और रीतिरिवाज अच्छे हैं । जो चीजें उनके यहां अच्छी मानी जाती हैं वे हमारे यहां अच्छी नहीं हो सकतीं । जैसे उनके यहां का महिलाओं को ईविनिंग ड्रेस है । नंगे पैर फिरना उनके यहां बरा माना जाता ऐसा मैंने सुना है लेकिन हमारे यहां नंगे पैर फिरना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है । पश्चिम की महिलाओं की जो ईविनिंग ड्रेस है उसको तो मैं यहां देखती हूं । मुझ को तो वह बिल्कुल अच्छी नहीं लगती । हमारी संस्कृति का स्तर अलग है और उनकी संस्कृति का स्तर अलग है । इसलिये सेंसर बोर्ड में प्रतिष्ठित या बड़े पढ़े लिखे या बड़े ओहदे वाले आदमी हों यह काफी नहीं है । सेंसर बोर्ड में जिन लोगों को नियुक्त किया जाये उनके बारे में यह पहले जान लेना चाहिये कि समाज के नैतिक स्तर के बारे में उनके ऊंचे विचार हैं या नहीं । यदि ऐसा किया जायेगा तो जो फिल्म वे पास करेंगे उसमें ऐसे भद्दे गाने और ऐसे दृश्य नहीं होंगे ।

सिनेमा के जो विज्ञापन स्टेशनों पर, सड़कों पर या जहां म्युनिसिपैलिटिया जगह देती हैं वहां होते हैं क्या उनका भी आप कोई नियमन नहीं कर सकते, खास कर दिल्ली में जो कि सेंटर के नीचे हैं । यह ठीक है कि यह

काम होम मिनिस्ट्री का है और कारपोरेशन का है लेकिन क्या आप उनसे ऐसा करने के लिए भी नहीं कह सकते क्योंकि आखिर प्रचार का काम आपका है। ोइसके बारे में कुछ रास्ता निकालना चाहिए यह मेरी विनती है ।

अभी अभी आपने गांधी जी की आवाज को सुनाना शुरू किया है । यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । उनके की आवाज सुनने से और उनके विचारों को सुनने से लोगों को जरूर लाभ होगा । मात्र उनकी प्रार्थना का पाठ करना या कोई लोग बापू जी के बारे में कहें इतना काफी नहीं है, उनकी बात सुनने में आवे, चाहे वह कहीं कहीं कम भी सुनने में आवे, फिर भी उसका अपना असर अलग ही होगा ।

संगीत का आप काफी अलग अलग प्रकार का प्रचार कर रहे हो । अलग अलग प्रदेशों की भाषा का शास्त्रीय और साधारण संगीत का प्रचार होने से हमारे देश में एकता लाने में काफी लाभ होगा ।

एक बात मुझे समझ नहीं आती । आप जो एडवरटाइजमेंट देते हो उसमें अंग्रेजी पत्रों को काफी ज्यादा दिया जाता है ऐसा मुझे लगता है। सरकुलेशन के आधार पर यह चीज दी जाती है लेकिन यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती । आपको यह सोचना चाहिये कि प्रादेशिक भाषा के पत्रों का सरकुलेशन वर्तमान अंग्रेजी पत्रों जितना हो ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के पढ़ने वालों की जनसंख्या कम है। तो आपको यह सोचना होगा कि इस प्रकार की तुलना करना ठीक नहीं है ।

एक बात और भी है । आपके रेडियो पर जो एनाउंसर हैं वह जब अंग्रेजी में एनाउंस करते हैं तो हमारे गांवों के और शह ों के नाम या हमारे लोगों के नाम अंग्रेजी एक्सेंट और अंग्रेजी ढंग से करना बिल्कुल भद्दा लगता है । हमारे नामों का सही तरीके से उच्चारण होना चाहिये इसके बारे में ध्यान देना बहुत ही जरू ी है ।

प्रकाशन के बारे में कहा गया है कि हर एक मिनिस्ट्री अपना अपना अलग अलग प्रकाशन चाहती है । मैं ऐसा मानती हूं कि कई कई मिनिस्ट्रियों का प्रकाशना एक में हो सकता है । और यह बात तो मुझे समझ में नहीं आती कि जो समाचार हमारी आम जनता के लिए हैं जो प्रकाशन हमारी जनता को कुछ सिखाने के लिये होते हैं उनको अंग्रेजी में क्यों छापा जाता है। बहुत अच्छा कागज है और बहुत अच्छा छापा है यह काफी नहीं है । लेकिन देखना यह चाहिये कि वह जिन लोगों के लिये छपा है, जिन देहात के लोगों के लिये छपा है उनके पास किस तरह से पहुंच सकता है । वे अंग्रेजी में क्या समझ सकेंगे ? कभी कभी उनमें जो चित्र दिये जाते हैं वे भी पश्चिम के ंग के होते हैं। यह कब तक चलेगा यह मुझे नहीं मालूम । परन्तु चल सकता हो तो आपको इसमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये क्योंकि ऐसा करने से हमारे पास काफी समाचार पहुंच सकता है और जो हम चाहते हैं वह करना हो तो लोगों की भाषा में लोगों को चीज पहुंचनी चाहिये । आपको विदेश में प्रचार के लिये अम्बेसी के लिये थोड़ा सा छापना हो तो अंग्रेजी में छापिये । लेकिन यह आपको देखना चाहिए कि इनमें जो चित्र हों वे हमारे देश के से मालूम हों। अभी हम देखते हैं कि इनमें जो चित्र होते हैं वह हमारे देश के से लगते ही नहीं। इस ओर काफी ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

एक बात और है कि जिसको यलो प्रेस कहते हैं उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हो । जो प्रकाशन या जो पेपर हमारी सरकार की नीति से मतभेद होने के कारण अपने मत का प्रचार करते हैं वह तो मेरी समझ में आता है, उसम मुझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं है । परन्तु जो केवल बदनामी करते हैं, ब्लैकमेलिंग करते हैं ऐसे अखबारों को आप विज्ञापन क्यों देते हो । चाहे उनका सरकुलेशन कितना भी ज्यादा हो उनको विज्ञापन नहीं देने चाहिएं । मैं मानती हूं कि ऐसे पत्रों का सरकुलेशन सब से ज्यादा होता

[सुश्री मणिबेन पटेल]

है क्योंकि यह आदमी का स्वाभाव है कि उसमें एक सहज इनक्विजिटिवनैस हो ी है । और अगर किसी पत्र में किसी के बारे में गलत बात आती हो तो लोग उस चीज को पढ़ना चाहते और एसी चीज के लि` पैसा खर्च नहीं करते हैं । जो यैलो प्रेस हैं, जो ऐसे अखबार हैं, जो इस प्रकार ब्लैक मेलिंग करते हैं कि किसी को कहते हैं कि हमने आप के बारे में यह बात सुनी है, हम उस को छाप देंगे, या टेढ़ी-पेढ़ी ीति से कहेंगे कि इतना रुपया हो, नहीं तो हम उस को छाप देंगे, या जो गलत तरीके से सरकार के यहां सेखबरें ले आते हैं, या जो युवकों और युवतियों के बारे में गलत खबरें छापते हैं, उन की सर्क्युलेशन कितनी भी हो, उन को सरकारी विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाने चाहिये ।

अन्त में मैं पी० टी० आई० के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । आप को मालूम होगा---और कितने लोगों को यह मालूम है, यह मुझे मालूम नहीं--कि पी० टी० आई० को बनाने में हमारे देश के नेताओं ने काफी दिलचस्पी ली है और काफी मदद भी की है---मैं रैसे की मदद की बात नहीं कहती, क्योंकि पैसे की मदद सरकार ही कर सकती है---लेकिन उन्होंने उस को सहानुभूति और मार्ग-दर्शन दिया है । विदेशी कनसर्न के पास यह चीज थी । इस को रायटर से अलग करने में उन्होंन बहुत सहानुभूति और मार्ग-दर्शन दिया था और काफी कोशिश की थी, तब यी० टी० आई० बना था । अब उस में जो भी झगड़े हों, मैं मानती हूं कि उस को ठीक रास्ते पर लाना और उस को ठीक ढंग से चलना सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है और अगर सरकार ठीक से कोशिश करेगी, तो वह उस को रास्ते पर ला सकेगी। और भी नयी एजेंसीज बनी हैं, जिनको सरकार ने प्रोत्साहन दिया है । अगर वे ज्यादा हों, तो अच्छा है । परन्तु पी० टी० आई० का नाश न हो, यह देखना चाहिये । उस की स्थिति अच्छी है, उस की आथक हालत अच्छी है, ऐसा कई लोगों ने कहा है । लेकिन मैं मानती हूं कि हालत अच्छी है, यह एक कम्पेरेटिव चीज है और मेरा ख्याल है कि उस की हालत जितनी अच्छी और मजबूत होनी चाहिये, उतनी वह नहीं है । हो सकता है कि उस में बड़े बड़े लोग झगड़े करते हों । लेकिन इस को किसी तरह से रास्ते पर लाने के लिये सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिये, क्योंकि हम लोगों को मीठी नजर से हमारे खिंचावसे यह चीज बनी है । हमारे लोगों ने पहवीली कोशिश की थी और विदेशियों के हाथ से इस को छुड़ा कर यह चीज बनाई थी । अब वह बच्चा बड़ा हो रहा है, तो उस को आगे बढ़ाना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है ।

17.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I speak?

Mr. Speaker: I will give opportunity to the hon. lady Member first. She must finish in five minutes.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): How can I finish in five minutes? You must allow me to continue tomorrow also.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: I have great liking for this Ministry because it is one of the most vital vehicles of public contact. I think this Ministry has done its work very very well.

The performance of the Ministry has really been spectacular. In 1947, All India Radio was broadcasting 26,000 hours, in a whole year.

Mr. Speaker: I shall try to give opportunity to Shri Padam Dev, Shri Achar, Shri A. M. Tariq and others tomorrow.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: In 1960, it has been broadcasting 1,80,000 hours, which is good performance. The

number of programmes has increased over four times. Then we broadcast in 8 principal languages and 4 dialects; and now we broadcast in 15 dialects and 14 principal languages. Therefore, the performance leaves little to be desired. Actually, the balancing of the programme has to be considered; how much we give out, what kind of thing we give out; all this has also to be considered.

My hon. friend Shri Goray, was saying today that we broadcast more from the Congress point of view and we also speak about the A.I.C.C. sessions. That, I think, is very unwarranted criticism. Whatever is broadcast through the A.I.R. today must have news value. And, if the A.I.C.C. sessions have news value, if our Prime Minister is there, the whole country wants to hear what he has been saying, it has to be broadcast. That is not because it is a Congress session, as such, but because it is of national and international interest that it is broadcast or given prominence. I do not think that that can hold good of all the other political parties. I don ot think the country is interested to that extent. News value as such is a thing which has to be viewed in the world context—not only what India wants to hear but what the world wants to hear.

The second point I want to make is this. I find from the report that the speeches of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose are going to be published. It is a very happy thing. It is only right that it should be done. I also hope that a small volume of the INA songs will be taken up, because that is something which will enthuse the people, the younger generations to a great extent. Sir, the words of those songs are beautiful and full of life:

"कदम कदम बढाये जा,
खुशी के गीत गाये जा,
यह जिन्दगी है कौम की
कौम पर लुटाये जा।"

Do you not want the younger generation to know all these songs? Let all these songs be sung; not only the songs that my hon. friend Shri Tyagi has been pointing out that have got on the films. I would say that the All India Radio should put out of these songs. A small volume of these songs should be published.

In this connection, I would also ask the hon. Minister that the lives of the people who have participated in the freedom movement should be compiled, because some of them, with God's grace, are yet alive today. The next generation would come to know of them and they would be in the public eye. So, I think, more or less, a Who is Who should be prepared—whether it is the Education Ministry who should do it or the I. & B. Ministry that should do it. I hope it will be done and a comprehensive list of those people who went to the Andamans will also be given. The little blackboard where there are just a few names of the people who suffered imprisonment in the Andamans in the cause of freedom is now, complete yet. That has to be done. Our Chief Commissioner in the Andamans, said when I met him, that if he could get the full and complete list, he would be only too glad to do this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

I would like to know whether the Information Ministry has prepared any book giving the details of those persons who suffered during the freedom struggle—an all-India list, including the known and the unknown warriors.

Dr. Keskar: That kind of thing is being attempted by the Ministry of Scientific Research in connection with the History of the Freedom Movement. But, up till now there is no such booklet.

Mr. Speaker: It is necessary.

Dr. Keskar: I will consider that.

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18 hrs.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF ORISSA*

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing a discussion today regarding the primary and secondary school teachers of Orissa.

The hon. Minister stated that during 1956-57, Rs. 3·99 lakhs and during 1957-58, Rs. 5·76 lakhs were sanctioned by way of Central assistance to Orissa to improve the pay of primary school teachers. But they are the lowest paid teachers in the country; they get only Rs. 40 per month and in some places only they get Rs. 2-3 besides, as house rent allowance. While speaking on the Demands of the Education Ministry, the hon. Minister had said that in ten out of fifteen States, the dearness allowance paid to primary school teachers is equal to that paid to the Government servants drawing the same salary. Orissa is one of the five States which had not yet implemented these measures.

Regarding secondary school teachers, in answer to a question he said that the State Government did not implement any scheme during all these years and in the Third Plan they are to make provisions in the State plans for such schemes. The Third Plan is almost finalised and what provisions have been made for increasing the salary and allowances of the secondary school teachers. It has been stated that in the 1961-62 Orissa Budget, a sum of Rs. 56 lakhs had been provided for increasing the remuneration of the primary teachers of Orissa. But it has not been clarified whether this is to increase the basic salary of the primary teachers of Orissa or it will be given as dearness allowance. What will be the total amount? Will the basic salary and the dearness allowance put together make at least about Rs. 70-80 during the Third Plan period? We know the hon. Minister is keen to increase the salary of the teachers. During all these ten years the fate of the primary teachers in Orissa has not improved in any way. In the Third Plan at least, we hope that something would be done. In 1956-57 and 1957-58, more than Rs. 7 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government in the Centre but the emoluments have not been increased. During the Second Plan period the Government of India was prepared to assist the State Government but the State Government had not utilised whatever aid was given.

In answer to a question I had tabled, the following figures were given. I asked for the pay scales of the primary teachers in various States and also the corresponding dearness allowances. The hon. Minister's reply was this. In Andhra the dearness allowance ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 38; in Assam in Government schools it was 15 per cent of the basic pay plus 12½ per cent each allowance; in Bihar it was ranging between Rs. 17.50 to Rs. 25. In Gujerat it is Rs. 45 to Rs. 50, in Kerala it is Rs. 39, in Madras it is Rs. 30 and the dearness allowance in the secondary schools in Madras is Rs. 34. In Maharashtra the dearness allowance is Rs. 45 to Rs. 50. You will find from this list, Sir, that in the case of Orissa there is no dearness allowance offered to primary teachers. Therefore, they are the worst paid primary school teachers in the whole of India. I hope the hon. Minister will be pleased to do something for these primary school teachers at least in the coming years of the Third Plan so that they can get the benefit from planning.

In Orissa, the teachers in non-governmental schools do not get any dearness allowance. They only get a flat rate allowance of Rs. 5 per month in lieu of dearness allowance. Naturally it is too little. In other States also primary school teachers are given house rent allowance. In Orissa

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

the primary school teachers are offered only a house rent allowance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. You can well imagine, Sir, that in a city like Cuttack, Behrampur, Puri or some other urban areas you cannot get a good house to live in without paying Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month. So, naturally, this house rent allowance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per month is really a mockery, and if really the economic condition or the living condition of the primary teachers is to be improved the Government should at least raise the house rent allowance a little more.

Sir, the Madras Government has introduced a triple benefit scheme for the primary teachers which is proving a success. In Orissa there is no such provision for Provident Fund, Pension or Insurance, which the Government of Madras has implemented. We were told by the hon. Minister that all the State Government have accepted these proposals. I would like to know whether the Government of Orissa has accepted these recommendations or not. I would like to know whether they have done something to improve the condition of the teachers or to implement the triple benefit scheme for the primary school teachers and also for the secondary school teachers.

The Union Government has also requested the various State Governments for giving special financial assistance to the children of teachers at the pre-matriculation stage. But in Orissa you will find that the children of primary school teachers do not get any such facility nor do they get free education. I hope the hon. Minister will impress upon the State Government—now that the Centre is in charge of that State it can implement these measures—to implement these measures for improving the lot of the primary school teachers.

With regard to the law regarding compulsory education, a model law was passed here and it has been introduced in Delhi. The hon. Minister has requested all State Governments to implement this. We do not know how far the Government of Orissa has agreed to expedite this measure so that it may be implemented in that State.

With these words, Sir, I request the hon. Minister to look to the conditions of the primary and secondary school teachers in the State of Orissa. They are the lowest paid teachers in the country and their conditions need immediate improvement.

The improvement effected in this direction during the last ten years is nothing. I would once again appeal to the hon. Minister so that in the coming years at least the lot of the primary and secondary teachers in the State of Orissa will improve.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Sir, I want to put one or two questions. The Government has some definite policy regarding the case of primary school teachers and it gives aid to the different States to increase the emoluments of the primary school teachers. In the case of college teachers also there is a definite policy followed of asking the universities and the State Governments to increase the emoluments of college teachers. But so far as the teachers of secondary schools are concerned, I want to know what is the definite policy of the Government: whether they have recommended any fixed scale of pay for teachers of secondary schools with different qualifications, and what aid they give to the States for increasing their salary. I want to know this because there is no information regarding the aid that was given to the teachers of secondary schools in the case of Orissa. The figures that are given in that question relate to the emoluments of primary school teachers for two years, but no figure has been given as to what was the aid given by the Centre to help increase the emoluments of secondary school teachers. I want to know what was

[Shri Supakar]

the amount that was given by the Centre to the States for the increase of emoluments of secondary school teachers and the schemes which could not be implemented. I want to know if there is a definite policy followed in the case of States to fix a definite standard in respect of secondary school teachers with different qualifications. These are the two questions.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): As far as the latter question which was raised by Shri Panigrahi is concerned, that is, with regard to the introduction of a model legislation, I may inform him that I propose to introduce a Bill, for free and compulsory education in Orissa, in Parliament very shortly. As far as the question of salaries is concerned, I agree with him that the total emoluments which the Orissa teachers were getting—dearness allowance plus the basic salary—were low. Probably he is right when he says that except for one or two States their pay in Orissa was the lowest. I think there is a great deal of force in the argument which he advanced: that there was no reason why the Government should discriminate between the dearness allowance which is given to Government servants and the dearness allowance that is given to primary school teachers. In my opinion, this was not fair. There have been difficulties in the way of the Orissa Government. In the past they were getting a dearness allowance of only Rs. 5, whereas those in Government service were getting a dearness allowance of Rs. 27 to Rs. 35. Though I know that there were financial problems before the Orissa Government, certainly the teachers have a grievance in this matter. I may inform the hon. Member that funds have been provided for 1961-62 to equalise the D.A. given to primary school teachers with that given to Government servants. Necessary provision is made in the budget. A policy decision has been taken in this matter and we have been in contact with the Orissa Government. In fact, I was myself keen that the salary scales of teachers should be enhanced. There is no reason why there should be a difference between the dearness allowance given to the teachers and the dearness allowance given to Government servants. As soon as the budget is passed it will be equalised. The present dearness allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem will be raised to Rs. 27½ per mensem, and that will be a substantial gain to the teachers. As against Rs. 5, we give them a dearness allowance of Rs. 27½. The minimum emolument of teachers would thus be Rs. 67½. That is, a basic salary of Rs. 40 and a dearness allowance of Rs. 27½ will be given. As against Rs. 5, we are now giving them a dearness allowance of Rs. 27½. I hope that that would satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi:

We have recommended to the State Governments that the minimum salary for untrained teachers should be Rs. 40 and for trained teachers Rs. 50. This recommendation was implemented by the Orissa Government. The difficulty arose only because there was a difference in the dearness allowance. We are going to equalise that also and that would give relief to the Orissa teachers.

With regard to the house rent allowance, that also is under consideration. So also the triple benefits scheme. With regard to facilities for free education of children, that is also a matter which we are considering.

I have made these two announcements—one is with regard to the introduction of free and compulsory education and I propose to introduce a Bill in Parliament very shortly for Orissa. Secondly, the dearness allowance will be equalised and from Rs. 5 the dearnesss allowance for teachers will be raised to Rs. 27½. I hope these two announcements will satisfy my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi.

Shri Suparkar: What about the secondary school teachers?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I do not have that information, but I may assure hon. Members that the question of teachers' salaries is receiving our highest consideration. We have been giving assistance to the State Governments and I can assure the hon. Member that in the Third Five Year Plan, as I announced the other day, we will give the higher priority to the question of teacherss' salary.

18.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 23, 1961/*Chaitra* 2, 1883 (*Saka*).

[*March* 22, 1961/*Chaitra* 1, 1882 (*Saka*)]

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2136	Medical College in Madhya Pradesh . . .	6482–83
2137	Agricultural Colleges in Madhya Pradesh	6483

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6483–86

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur called the attention of the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply to the explosion at Bali Fort in Pali District of Rajasthan on the 9th March, 1961.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda) made a statement in regard thereto.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 6486–87

(1) A copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Account and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government of the working of the above Company.

(2) A copy of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 169, dated the 11th February, 1961, under sub-section (2) of Section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, making certain amendments to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940:—

(a) Notification No. F. 12/76/60-Transport published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 29th December, 1960.

(b) Notification No. F.12/251/58-Transport published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 5th January, 1961.

(4) A copy of Report of the Konkan Coastal Shipping Services Committee, 1959-60.

(5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1958.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . . . 6488

Eightieth Report was presented.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6489–6664

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 6465–72

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 2nd March, 1961 to Unstarred Question No. 812 regardingPrimary and Secondary School Teachers of Orissa.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1961/CHAITRA 2, 1883 (SAKA)—

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and voting on the Demands and discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Law . . . .